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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

No Truth in the Rumor—Will of Amos Kendall—Storekeepers Appointed—Health of Gen. Spinner.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, November 16, 1869.

NO TRUTH IN THE RUMOR.

Thomas J. Derrant, now here, denies the statement that the President offered him the Judgeship of the Louisiana Circuit, and that he has declined the appointment. He has not even received an intimation that he would be appointed, nor has he applied for the office.

AMOS KENDAL'S WILL.

The will of Amos Kendall was admitted to probate to-day. After bequeathed to a grandson $10,000 and his lands in Arkansas, he makes bequests to several of his children, and directs that his personal property be divided between his four daughters, and gives the executors full power to dispose of his real estate, which is worth $300,000, to be divided among his heirs.

APPOINTMENTS OF STOREKEEPERS.

The following appointments of Internal Revenue officials have been made: Levi Weise, Store Keeper, Eighth Pennsylvania District; Jno. W. Bassor and Nelkel C. Stockton, Store Keepers, Fourth Pennsylvania District.

HEALTH OF GEN. SPINNER.

General Spinner has improved in health since yesterday.

CHICAGO.

Wife-Murderer to be Hanged—Troubles of a Newly Appointed Governor—Journeymen Tailors' Strike, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Daniel Walsh, the wife-murderer, who was convicted in the Superior Court of this city last week, and whom the jury recommended that he be hanged was this morning refused a new trial, and Judge Porter thereupon sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 10th of December next.

Two additional letters from Pemlenna, dated November 3d and 4th, received at St. Paul, give additional particulars of the Red River rebellion. It seems Gov. McDougall remained over night of the 2d at Hudson Bay Stockade, about two miles from the United States border, but in the morning was notified by five hundred rebels to leave the British territory by nine o'clock. After delaying so doing, and at nine o'clock the rebels marched into the stockade and the Governor and party marched out in haste, and betook themselves to the United States territory, where they are awaiting further developments.

It is said McDougall has sent a messenger overland to the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, for troops and munitions of war to enable him to obtain possession of his country.

The rebels are determined and unanimous, and considering the inaccessibility of the country and near approach of winter, and other obvious obstacles to successful military operations, the temporary success of the rebellion is not doubtful. The object of the uprising is opposition to being hitched to the Canadian confederation of the new dominion, and a determination on the part of the people of the British red river settlement that it shall be allowed to remain an independent British colony, subject only to the Home Government of England.

This affair will probably result in war, and bloodshed, before it is ended.

The Ladies and children of McDougalls party are en route for St. Paul.

Robert M. Douglas, son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, and private Secretary to President Grant, is in this city.

The police authorities report two hundred and seventy-five lodgers last night in this city, and several wards to hear from.

The Journeymen Tailors' strike in this city continues, but nearly all employed by leading merchant tailors have gone to work again in spite of the edict of the union that they should not do so, the journeymen being convinced of the uselessness of striking on technical terms, and remaining idle when they are unable to do so. The employers have also resolved to employ whom they please without regard to the rules and regulations of the union, but are paying prices in accordance with the revised bill. The union will probably have to yield.

Lucy Patterson, alias Kelly, on whom Dr. Stratford produced an abortion a day or two since, died this morning as the result.

ST. LOUIS.

Trouble About the Disposal of Railroad Stock.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—The County Court to-day affirms its action of yesterday regarding the sale of its Pacific Railroad stock. Judges Dalley and Farrer protested against the action of the Court, and G. W. R. Taylor offered $300,000 cash for the stock. Other parties also stated after the final action of the Court that they would pay more than Mr. Bridge offered. Several prominent citizens were present, and protested, as tax payers, against the sale of the stock. Subsequently an injunction to restrain the County Court from transferring the stock to Bridge was applied for in the Circuit Court, upon which a decision will be given tomorrow. The affair has created considerable excitement among railroad men and citizens generally, it being understood who ever obtains the stock owned by the county and city will control the Pacific road.

CLEVELAND.

Another Shocking and Mysterious Murder.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, November 16.—A man named Ferdinand Bresser, while working on his farm at the five mile Lock, near this City, last evening, was attacked by two men and fatally stabbed. He was able to walk home after the assassins left him; but died shortly after. The reason for this attack is a mystery to the family of the deceased, and he himself threw no light on it. Bresser was an Austrian by birth, and served in the army of that country several years. He was an industrious, sober and good citizen. He was employed a part each day in a powder mill near by. Two men named Call and Feller, also employed in the mill, were arrested to day on suspicion of being the murderers.

CINCINNATI.

Interesting Queen City Telegrams.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 16.—Quartermaster General Meigs was in this city yesterday, the guest of a friend, and went to St. Louis to-day.

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the United States Court this morning, against George W. Smith and Edward Smith, Jr., of Dayton, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government by the illicit removal of whisky. A motion for a new trial will be argued to-morrow.

About fifty officers of the Army of the Cumberland went by the mail boat to the reunion at Louisville this morning. Among the number was Gen. Pope.

BALTIMORE.

Election of Officers of the B. & O. R. R. Company.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, November 16.—At the annual meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the following persons were re-elected directors for the ensuing year: Jno. Hopkins, Samuel W. Smith, Francis Bovans, Jno. Spear, Nicholas Jno. Gregg, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Jas. Harney, Galloway Chester, William W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, Allen A. Chapman, and Albert Shumacker.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869. NO. 267.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Fisk-Gould-McHenry War Ended—A Test Case—Important Rumor—The Spanish "Musketo Fleet"—The New Constitution Defeated—Bogus Officers—Detectives on the track of Blatchford—Architect's Convention—The Chatauqua County Burglary Case, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 16, 1869.

It is stated that the trouble between the Erie managers and Mr. McHenry, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was brought to a pacific and satisfactory conclusion yesterday. Messrs. Fisk, Gould, McHenry, and O'Dougherty, and their legal advisers, were in constant communication throughout the day, and at last the terms proposed by Fisk were agreed to. It is now arranged that the Erie Company shall pay at the rate of $16,000,000, inclusive of a lease for the use and control of the Atlantic and Great Western, and the necessary documents were probably signed to-day. Proceedings at law have been abandoned on both sides, and the legal forces stationed at Akron have received orders to disperse.

The soldiers of this city who have been defrauded of their bounties by dishonest claim agents, have instituted a test case in the United States Circuit Court against Ex-Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke.

It was reported at the rooms of the Cuban Junta, yesterday, that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed by his government to transmit by telegraph to the authorities of the British West India Islands to allow all vessels bearing the Cuban flag to enter their ports and remain twenty-four hours in accordance with international law.

Application was again made to the authorities yesterday for a detail of policemen to guard the Spanish gunboat at Delamater's yard. The spies say they have an organized plan for the destruction of this "Musketo Fleet."

The *Post* estimates that the new State constitution is defeated by 50,000 majority, and the negro suffrage clause by 25,000. There is some chance for the judiciary clause, but its adoption is improbable.

The steamers City of London and Iowa, from Europe, have arrived.

At the instigation of Frank E. Howe, special Agent for the Treasury, two men named Frederick G. Keeves and John W. Lalor, were arrested for entering, on Saturday evening, Dutterger's store, 52 East Tenth street, showing Custom House badges, and seizing a large amount of valuable laces, shawls, &c., for alleged non-payment of duty. On the seizure being resisted, one of the men drew a revolver, but no shots were fired. Brought before Commissioner Shields to-day, Keever, in default of $5,000 bail, was committed for examination next Friday. Lalor, who says he is a clerk of the naval officer, was discharged on his own recognizance, to appear as a witness against Keever.

District Attorney Pierrepont emphatically denies the statement that a warrant has not been issued for Blatchford. Such a warrant was issued some days ago, and expert detectives are on his track. Notwithstanding reports are studiously circulated to the contrary, Blatchford is believed to be in this city—also Whilste, one of the originators of the frauds.

The steamer Westphalia to-day took $35,000 in specie.

It is announced that Lockwood & Co. will resume business this week.

The case of Crawford, arrested as being Luke Egan, the Chatauqua county burglar, was again before the police court to-day. It was stated that the prisoner had been taken from the police headquarters before service of the *habeas corpus* upon Superintendent Kennedy. The case was postponed till Friday. It is reported on good authority that the proceedings of to-day investigated Kennedy's action, the object being, as is claimed, to procure an indictment against him for transcending his authority. The investigation was not concluded.

The Third avenue session of the American Architects' Convention began to-day at the rooms of the New York chapter. Richard Upjohn, President, delivered the annual address.

The Peabody monument fund has already six hundred subscribers, including Glews, Drew, Vanderbilt and Selegman.

It is announced that Sanford B. Church is again in a more critical condition.

In the Court of Special Sessions at Newark, yesterday, Matthew Smith was sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail for illegal voting.

A special Washington dispatch says: "Heavy frauds have just been discovered in the Paymaster's Department of the army, involving losses to the extent of a million dollars.

It is stated that Jefferson Davis does not intend to settle in America; that he merely proceeded to Mississippi to settle his private affairs, and will soon join his family in London.

John Mitchell lectured this evening at Cooper Institute before an immense audience, on the subject of Gratian and Smith O'Brien. The proceeds go to Mrs. Larken, widow of Michael Larken, the Fenian executed at Manchester, England, in 1867.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A snow storm commenced at Philadelphia at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

—Col. William Smith, Superintendent of several railroads, died Monday at Dayton of pneumonia.

—The Louisville and Cincinnati railroad carried thirty nine thousand passengers during October.

—Work is very brisk at the New York Navy Yard, over two thousand five hundred persons being employed.

—Minister Washburne has recovered from a severe sickness, and is attending to his duties at the French Court.

—An old man named Michael Connell was accidentally burned to death in his cabin, near Clarksville, Indiana, on Sunday night.

—Edwin Healy, who keeps a small grocery on Silver street, South Boston, wounded his wife Monday night with an axe. Healy was arrested.

—At present there are nineteen thousand six hundred and ninety pupils in the public schools of Cincinnati, as per the Superintendent's report.

—Colored people of Harrisburg, yesterday celebrated the anniversary of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in very creditable manner.

—The lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday refused to ratify the fifteenth amendment by 57 to 12. The Senate will be equally unanimous.

—Senators Chandler and Ramsey are in Paris. The latter was to leave about the 7th for home, having been unsuccessful in his efforts to conclude a postal treaty.

—The gunboat Nantucket sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Sunday, for Cuban waters. She was fitted up with great dispatch, men being kept at work upon her night and day.

—The large steam planing mill of Prince & Dunsmore, in Lewiston, Me., burned yesterday morning. Loss $7,000; insured for $5,500. Two dwellings, occupied by several families, were also consumed.

—The gunboat Pawnee, on which horrible cruelties were alleged to have been committed on United States seamen, arrived Monday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. No orders have yet been received as to her destination.

—A cattle train on the Montreal Road while passing the temporary trestle work work, yesterday, at North Concord, N. H., dropped down six car loads of cattle by the spreading of the rails, blocking the road and delaying the passenger travel.

—The iron of the Ohio River Bridge, over the four hundred feet span, will all be swung to-day. The bridge will so far be finished by the first proximo as to permit construction trains to pass over it, and by the 15th of December freight and passenger trains will be crossing regularly.

—A large and enthusiastic Free Trade meeting was held in City Hall, Columbus, Ohio, last evening. Hon. George W. Meeker, Mayor, presided. Prof. Perry gave a rabid sketch of the visit of the the lecturers to the principal cities of the west, and the cordial receptions they experienced.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Opening of the Suez Canal—Arrival of Distinguished Personages—Programme of Festivities—Popular Tumult or Disorder in Paris "Quite Remote"—France, Austria and Russia to Form a Triple Alliance—Letter from Bishop Dupanloup—"Le Temps" on Spain—Disposition of Spanish Republican Prisoners—"Outsiders" to the Ecumenical Council—French Emperor and the Elections, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, November 16.—As the Sultan has finally decided not to be present at the opening of M. De Lesseps' great work, the Viceroy will be able to exercise his hospitality in his own way, and will receive the credit of the undertaking. France will be represented by the Empress, who, in her steam yacht, the Aigle, will lead the way at the grand opening procession. Austria will be represented by her Emperor; Prussia, by the Prince of Prussia; Italy, by Prince Amodeus, and a host of smaller nations and tribes will have representatives to swell the pageant. The first great gathering will take place at Port Said on the 16th inst. On the 17th there will be a grand ball at Ismalia. On the 18th there will be a great gathering of the tribes at Ismalia, and a grand entertainment will be given, one feature of which will be the evolutions on horseback by the Arabs. On the 19th a grand procession will start for Suez, when the canal will be formally opened on the 20th. The leading feature of the day's proceedings will be the erection of the monument to Waychien, who first propounded the idea of establishing the route to India via the Isthmus of Suez. This graceful acknowledgment of the services of an Englishman will show that no ill will is borne to England, although she has not rendered any assistance to Lesseps.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 16.—Festivities preliminary to the inauguration of the Suez Canal commenced at Port Said yesterday. The Imperial Austria arrived at noon and was received by the Khedive with great ceremony and a magnificent military and civic display. The houses were decorated, arches were raised over the principal streets, hundreds of flags were flying, and salutes were exchanged between the fleet and shore. At night the town and harbor were ablaze with fireworks and illuminations, the streets were bright as day, all the houses' tops being garnished with lighted torches. The rigging of the men-of-war and shipping in the harbor was hung with lanterns of every color, and showers of rockets were rising and falling. The Khedive gave a grand ball on board his yacht, the Mahroussa, a superb affair. It was attended by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and all the distinguished guests now assembled at Port Said. The water was alive with boats hastening to the vice regal yacht. The ball lasted until early morning.

To-day the Empress Eugenie arrived and was received by the Viceroy and the Austrian Emperor and landed amid the thundering of cannon and the acclamations of the multitude who lined the shore.

Among the events to-day was the dedication of a Christian Church and of a Mohamedan Mosque. Priests and ministers of all creeds were invited to be present on both occasions.

Two British men-of-war, Royal Oak and Prince Consort, went ashore Sunday in the harbor. They got afloat with much difficulty.

On Monday evening a flotilla of about fifty vessels, none of them drawing over fifteen feet water, will sail through the canal, bearing the Viceroy of Egypt, Empress of the French, and the Emperor of Austria, with all the invited guests. The weather is most favorable.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 15.—It is currently reported in political circles to-day that the Emperor has abandoned the hope of re-arranging the Ministry or of forming an entirely new Cabinet just at present. It is said that after the meeting and organization of the Legislative body on the 29th, he will proceed to select a new Cabinet, choosing for office men who can command a majority of votes in the Chamber on the most important questions. *Rochefort Debats* asserts that of being chosen to represent the first electorial district of Paris. The troops in and around Paris have been quietly concentrated at different points and the prospect of popular tumult or disorder is regarded as quite remote.

The *Rochefort Debats* asserts that Queen Isabella has definitely abdicated the throne of Spain.

Le Temps says everything is impossible in Spain. Now a republic, because the republicans are insufficient—a monarchy, because no party is strong enough to appoint a king. Unless a *coup de etat* or a religious revolution occurs, Spain will probably remain professedly an irregular republic under the name of monarchy.

Bishop Dupanloup has published a letter to the clergy of his diocese deprecating the idea that the present is a favorable opportunity for claiming the infallibility of the Pope. He blames such journals as the *L'Universe* and *La Civilta Cattalaca* for their inconsiderate haste in discussing so delicate a question in anticipation of the deliberations of the Council.

The Emperor gave an audience to Baron Werther, the newly appointed Ambassador from Prussia, at Compeigne, yesterday. Werther, in presenting his credentials, assured the Emperor that the Prussian Government desired to preserve the present amicable relations with France. Napoleon replied warmly, and at considerable length, concluding by saying that he much wished the development of a good understanding between Prussia and the German Confederation on one side, and France on the other.

It is reported that the Emperor will leave Compiegne for Paris befor the elections commence, and will remain in the City until they have terminated. The radical party condemn the manifests of the opposition Deputies for their want of courage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 16.—The Pope has written a letter to Archbishop Manning, in which it is stated that although Protestants are excluded from the Œcumenical Council, facilities will be offered to outsiders for making explanations.

The King of Belgium is expected here on a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

According to the new arrangement the Government will dispatch the steel frigate Monarch from Portsmouth on the 26th, with the remains of the late George Peabody. The Monarch will remain at Spithead a few days until she is joined by the American vessels from the Mediterranean squadron, when they will sail for America. It is more than likely that several French war ships will also join the funeral fleet.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The disposal of the republican prisoners, taken during the late insurrection, is under consideration. The Government is inclined to clemency, but at the same time will be careful not to endanger the future peace of the country by a mistaken leniency. It is said the prisoners will be allowed to choose between joining the Spanish army in Cuba or transportation to the Phillipine Islands, there to await the result of legal proceedings against them.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14. — A project for a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France, Austria and Russia, has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to M. Fleury, French Minister, and sent by the latter to Napoleon. The duration of the alliance is to be three years, and it is to be renewable upon six months' notice. Each party is to keep a certain standing army.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, November 16.—Amnesty has been granted to political offenders. It extends to all who took part in the late Grist Mill riots.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, November 16.—The latest advices from the Cattars report the rebellion at an end and the country quiet.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—*Evening*—Consols 93¾; 5-20s, '62, 85@85¾; '65, 82; '67, 83¾; 10-40s, 77½. Railroad stocks steady; Eries 20; Illinois 98½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 11¾; do Orleans 11¾; sales of to-day 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were speculation and export. Manchester market less favorable. Breadstuffs dull; receipts of wheat for three days 17,500 quarters, including 12,500 bu of American. California white wheat 9s 10d; red western 8s 6d; winter 8s 11d. Flour 22s. Corn—mixed 32s, Oats 3s 6d. Peas 41s. Pork 112s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 71s 6d. Cheese 69s. Bacon 67s 6d. New naval stores unchanged. Spirits Petroleum 11¾d; refined 1s 10d. Tallow 46s 6d.

LONDON, November 16.—Tallow 47s. Sugar dull and unchanged. Oils unchanged.

FRANKFORT, November 16.—Bonds opened firm at 89.

PARIS, November 16—Bourse closed firm; Rentes 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, November 16.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, November 16.—Petroleum firm and quiet at 51¾f.

BREMEN, November 16.—Petroleum is flat.

HAMBURG, November 16.—Petroleum flat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 16.—Petroleum closed quiet at 60¾ francs.

LOUISVILLE.

Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee—Cripple Suicided.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—The reunion of the Army of the Tennessee takes place to-morrow. Gens. W. J. Landreun and Eli H. Murray will deliver the addresses of welcome.

A business meeting will follow, after which the cavalry of the West will occupy the hall. At half-past seven o'clock in the evening other addresses will be delivered by Gens. Noyes and Parker and Colonel John Mason Brown. The business meeting will be continued on Thurday morning, and at eight o'clock P. M. a grand banquet will be given at the Galt House.

Gen. Dutterson, Secretary, and other officers of the Societies of the Army of the Tennessee and Navy of the West, have arrived, and many others will arrive to-morrow morning. Indications are that there will be a larger attendance than at first anticipated. Arrangements for the meeting and banquet are complete, and everything promises success.

A society was organized to-night, having in view the care of fallen women. The attendance was large and much earnestness manifested.

A cripple named A. Engelhardt, a deck passenger on the steamer Champion from St. Louis, suicided by jumping overboard and drowning. Cause—despondency.

TORONTO.

What the Canadians Think About the Red River Affair.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 16.—A special despatch from St. Saul to the Toronto *Globe* respecting the expulsion of Gov. McDougall and party from Red River, causes much excitement and indignation. The despatch says that McDougall had advanced two miles beyond the frontier and stopped at the Hudson Bay Co's. post, sending Mr. Provencher forward to parley with the insurgents, who were 600 strong. Provencher was made prisoner, and McDougall encamped in the fort. No resistance was attempted, and on the 24 of November the Governor was escorted across the line, and is now encamped near Pembina, in Dakota Territory. No violence was offered. The insurgents were French and Indians. They claim provisional Government. It is reported McDougall has applied to the Ottawa authorities for troops. His family will return to Canada.

The latest intelligence from the Winnepeg war says Governor McDougall is now encamped in Dakota Territory. His family will return to Canada, but the Governor and his staff will await events at Fort Garry, where a party in his favor is said to exist, consisting of the late Hudson Bay Company officials, and some Scotch and English settlers. Meanwhile the insurgents have organized a provisional government and demand a territorial government, after American fashion.

BOSTON.

Railroad Excitement in Boston—Hartford and Erie Stock Sells Down to 9 3-4.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, November 16.—There is continued excitement in Hartford and Erie stock and bonds, and to-day transactions on the street have been very heavy, the stock selling down to 9¾, and bonds to 46¾. Parties who borrowed money on the stock and bonds have been notified for additional collateral, but reply that they can put up no more. Parties in the office of the company will give the company's note on six months at 8 per cent., if acceptable to lenders. Some have done this, while others have thrown their collateral on the market, getting whatever they could realize from the sales.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Guilty and Sentenced for Life—Grand Lodge and Encampment Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, November 16.—Thos. Fanning, charged with the murder of Richard Dorney in August last, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened in annual convention here to-day. The reports from the several grand officers show the order to be in a very prosperous condition. James Pierce, of New Albany, was elected Grand Patriarch; T. W. Beharrell, of Mooreshill, Grand High Priest, and E. H. Barry, Grand Scribe.

HAVANA.

Battalions of Soldiers Draw Lots.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, November 16.—The battalions of volunteers stationed in the vicinity of Havana, yesterday drew lots to decide which battalion should go first to the Isle of Pines. The lot fell to the present garrison of regulars, and to enable the latter to go to the seat of war. The lot fell to the 2d battalion, which will depart immediately.

Further of the Catskill Boiler Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The boiler explosion yesterday was not so serious in result as first reported. There were only three badly injured. Mr. George Brandow was hurt about the head by the falling debris, and one leg is so badly injured that it will have to be amputated. His sister, Mrs. Dulver, had her collar bone broken, but will recover. Frank Carnill, engineer, was scalded and slightly burned about the wrists, but will recover.

Storm & Corsas' paper mill, near where the explosion occurred, is damaged to the amount of $12,000; insured.

Mrs. Brandow lies in a very critical condition.

—The Custom House authorities, of Philadelphia, refused a few days since to issue papers for the clearance of the steamship General Dulce, formerly a Spanish scuit, upon the supposition that it was the intention of her officers to evade the neutrality law, and on the strength of the fact that she was at one time an American vessel, previously to her sailing under a foreign flag. The Dulce was brought into the port a short time since for repairs, but was seized and sold for debt. A party in New York bought and fitted her for sea.

THE OIL "CORNER."

MESSRS EDITORS: Since writing my last article on the "bull" movement in oil, quite a number of articles have appeared in some of the other city journals on the same subject, pro and con. I was, to say the least, somewhat surprised to find one of our papers come out in an editorial one day, condemning in very severe terms the whole thing as immoral, characterizing those who were connected with the "bull ring" as gamblers, and in substance that it was damaging and deranging the financial and commercial character of the city. Strange, as it may seem, this same journal—I refer to the *Dispatch*—came out two days afterward in an editorial, in which it took back almost all of the wholesale doctrine set forth, and advocated, in its former article. A remarkable change seems to have taken place in the mind of the editor of that journal within twenty-four hours. What caused it? Did he get some more light on the subject? The *Commercial*, which, also, prior to that time, was inclined, if anything, to be a little "bearish," changed its tactics very suddenly and followed in the wake of the *Dispatch*. I have no fault to find with these papers in regard to the course they have taken on this subject, further than a great want of consistency, which to my mind is a very important element in conducting a newspaper.

Having devoted more space than I intended to the above named papers, I now propose to notice the "bulls" themselves. When this thing was first broached, the gentlemen who at that time were supposed to be the head-centres of this "bull ring," denied that any such thing as a "corner" was contemplated; that no short turns or ugly practices were intended; that no combination existed; that everything was "on the square." Since then, however, they have been forced to admit that there was then, and is now, a combination, and where there is a combination there must be an object, and what could the object of this one be but, if possible, to "corner" the market, squeeze the "shorts" or "bears," the very thing that was so persistently denied at the outset. It is unnecessary to enter into details to show how the deception and bamboozle was practiced, and other officers show the order to be in a very prosperous condition. James Pierce, of New Albany, was elected Grand Patriarch; T. W. Beharrell, of Mooreshill, Grand High Priest, and E. H. Barry, Grand Scribe.

I now propose to examine briefly the pretext or justification advanced by the "bulls" for the course they have taken. They virtually admit that the movement is not altogether fair or legitimate, but that they have been so long and shamefully fleeced by the "bears" during the past six months, particularly those New York "bears," that some of them were on the road to ruin, and that if they did not resort to something of the kind they would be forced into bankruptcy and their refineries sold "on account of whom it may concern." Furthermore, they contend that there are a good many "shysters" engaged in the business; that they (the "bulls") have some of them at least in their power, and that they will be doing a good thing for the trade by "horning" them to death.

That there is truth in some, if not all of these allegations made against the "bears," I freely admit. That the "bulls" have received very shabby treatment at the hands of the "bears" during the past summer and fall, must be conceded. That there are some "scalawags" in the trade, that it would be as well, and perhaps better, for the trade if they were driven out of it, I am also willing to acknowledge. But, is the course taken by the "bull ring," the proper one to get rid of the evils above complained of? And even if they are successful, will they benefit the trade in the aiming at be attained? That there are some honorable and honest men among the "bears," men who would scorn to do anything mean or dishonorable, even the "bulls" themselves will, I think, admit. Would it be right and just for the "bulls" to ruin this latter class in order to crush the former? And yet the one must of necessity follow the other. There are men among the "bears" who sold "short" because they thought they could make money by it, and who, perhaps, were honest when they sold than they would be at the time of delivery, and as these were men of honor and means, who were abundantly able to make good their part of the engagement, no matter how the market went, there was certainly nothing wrong in their selling as they did. Would it be right or honorable to put such operators as these for the sake of wiping out the so-called shysters? To make the innocent suffer as well as the guilty? And yet it appears to me that this will be the inevitable result in case the "bulls" are successful.

In regard to those operators who operate for the purpose of gain, who do not trouble themselves about loss, or who, in case the market goes against them, get into heavy "deals" and "rows," I think that the sooner the oil trade is rid of them the better. But, then, I am not willing to admit these "shysters" are all "bears." It is probable that there are about as many on one side as the other.

Then, again, an outsider reading some of these "bull" articles would be almost led to believe that the term "bear" was synonymous with all that was mean and dishonest, while on the other hand they, the "bulls," had absorbed or monopolized all the morality and integrity in the trade. Now it may seem strange, yet we have reason to believe it, that all of the oil men connected with this "bull ring" have been "bears" time and again, and more than that, they sold short, and that, too, largely, and while on "short" said and did all they could to force and keep prices down, and some of them at least were very bitter against the "bull" movement which was attempted some two years ago, and which resulted, as it deserved, in a most disastrous failure. Furthermore, some of these same parties, if my memory does not deceive me, were on one side, and some on the other, when the last "bull" movement was attempted, and the feeling then was just as bitter as it is now. This time, however, they are all in the same boat, and even yet they may not feel very kindly towards each other, personally, yet their interests are identical, and for the time being, at least, they may be regarded as "a band of brothers."

Personally, I have not a word to say against any one of the parties connected with the "bull" movement. With most, if not all of them, I have been on terms of intimacy for several years, and so far as my knowledge extends, they are men of honor, integrity, wealth and intelligence. But my opinion is, that they have made a mistake, a very serious one, and that sooner or later will involve many of the "ring" with less money than when they entered it. FAIR PLAY.

Sharpsburg Literary Matters, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Although we cannot boast of having a Beecher, a Spurgeon, a Wendell Phillips, an Anna Dickison, or even a Petroleum V. Nasby, yet the literary wants of our people are pretty well supplied. Last month Bishop Domenec, of your city, gave a lecture to a full house and attentive audience, who were well pleased. We Sharpsburghers are a grateful people, and hence our annual Thanksgiving will be offered by a union meeting of all the Protestant Churches of the place, in the Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock A. M., on next Thursday, when the pastors of all the Protestant Churches will participate in the exercises. In the evening Prof. Wm. Evans, a converted tragedian, will give a Thanksgiving entertainment by way of reading and reciting some of the choicest pieces of English literature. As the Professor is one of the best readers of the day, he will no doubt have a good house and an appreciative audience. On Monday evening next, the choir of the Sixth avenue Church, of Pittsburgh, will give a concert in the U. P. Church of this place, for the benefit of the Sabbath School of said Church. Thus it will be seen that our literary tastes and wants are by no means neglected. X.

Be Seated.

Mr. W. George Gibson, the popular and efficient General Agent of the Railroads at the Allegheny station, for the kind and courteous treatment which he is always able to extend to the various clerks under his supervision without relaxing in their favor a single duty or rule, and for his gentlemanly manner of treating all about the Agency, was presented by the said clerks on Monday with an elegant and luxurious office chair. Their token of personal regard was gracefully presented and gracefully received. Long may both the chair and its worthy occupant grace the Allegheny station.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

TUESDAY, November 16.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., a full bench being present. The following business was transacted:

T. B. Searight, of Fayette county, on motion of Col. A. E. Wilson, Joseph G. Ritchie, of Greene county, on motion of A. A. Furman, Boyd Crumrine, of Washington county, on motion of James Veech, Esq., Oscar L. Jackson and R. Gilleland, of Lawrence county, on motion of D. Craig, Esq., and E. B. Daugherty, of Beaver county, on motion of S. B. Wilson, were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

Kelly vs. Green, Mercer county, argued by Craig for plaintiff in error and by Stewart contra.

Fuller vs. Murphy, Fayette county, submitted by Fuller for plaintiff in error and by Howell contra.

Weltner's appeal, Fayette county, argued by Parshall for appellant and by Boyle contra.

Weavers appeal, Greene county, argued by Furman for appellant and by Downey contra.

Armstrong's Executor's appeal, Greene county, argued by Furman for appellant and by Downey contra.

Wood's administrators vs. Gumbert Fayette county, *non pros.*

Wood vs. Bayard et al, Greene county. Argued by Downey for plaintiff, in error and by Furman contra.

Franks Oil Company vs. McCleary, Fayette country. Argued by Campbell for plaintiff, in error, and by Searight contra.

Downey vs. Thompson, Greene county, submitted by Downey for plaintiff, in error, and by Wiley & Buchanan, contra.

Johns vs. Lantz's administrators, Greene county, submitted by Downey for plaintiff, in error, and by Furman, contra.

Messer vs. Rhodes, Greene county, submitted by Wylie & Buchannan for plaintiff, in error, and by Downey & Furman, contra.

Neff vs. Horner, Green county. Argued by Furman for plaintiff, in error, and by Downey, contra.

Hamilton vs. Porter, Mercer county. Argued by Stewart for plaintiff, in error, and by Pearson, contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.—The case of Wm. L. Gold vs. James Reese, which has been on trial for several days in this Court, was concluded. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $400.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. Still, of New Jersey, vs. Alfred and Frederick Huldekofer, of Pennsylvania. This was an action of trespass to recover damages as agent for the sale of oil lands. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, Nov. 16.—In the case of Lamb vs. Tindle, previously reported, the evidence closed and arguments heard, and the Court will charge the jury Wednesday morning.

Bulter vs. Litzkus, action on a promissory note, on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

102. Hockenstein vs. Lee.
199. Ross vs. Knipschild.
201. Nathan's adm'rs vs. Crane.
14. Wilson vs. Adams.
104. Lyon, Jr., et al. vs. D. R. W. Co. et al.
39. Reed & McClay vs. Steamboat "Eagle."
58. Dravo vs. Jacobs et al.
78. Rankin vs. McKeaver.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

TUESDAY, November 16.—In the case of Hon vs. Schwartz, action to recover money loaned, previously reported, Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $128 29.

The first case taken up was that of Cain vs. Royston. Action on a mechanic's lien.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

225. Powell's widow vs. Little.
223. Goldstorlum vs. Morton.
227. Same vs. same.
230. Carson vs. Lloyd et al.
231. Hampton vs. McDonald's admrs.
252. Kerr vs. Bennitz.
256. Wirsey vs. Robinson.
257. Carson Bros. vs. Pratt.
258. Hockschwender vs. Hohne.
240. Hicler vs. Kichel.

The Court will meet at 9:45 A. M., at which time attorneys wishing to make alterations in the list must be present.

PETROLEUM NEWS.

More New Strikes—Increased Production—Another Big Well—Boiler Explosion.

The Titusville *Herald* says:

A thirty-five barrel well was struck on the Atchinson Farm, Upper Cherry run, on Friday last.

About ten days since a new well was struck on the Hayes Farm, the yield of which is thirty barrels daily.

On Monday a new well on the west side of Oil Creek, near McClintocksville, struck about a week previous and producing about twenty-five barrels daily, commenced to produce at the rate of ninety barrels, and maintained that rate during the day.

A new well was struck on Saturday last on the tract of the Atlantic and Great Western Petroleum Company, Church Run, and on Monday was producing at the rate of above 125 barrels per day. It is but a short distance from the old "Eureka" well.

The boiler of the Carson and McDowell well, on the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run tract, exploded on Monday night, leveling the engine house and derrick to pieces, but fortunately no person was hurt.

An Accommodating Genius.

In response to an advertisement in the GAZETTE yesterday for a sober, steady man of tact and energy, the advertiser received, among others, the following *bona fide* response. He should be secured at once:

"R.:" I have seen your advertisement in the GAZETTE and I think I can suit you to a "T." I can write sermons, or attend a baby; split rails, or teach navigation; practice medicine, or drive a cart; lead services in a prayer meeting, or play poker; take photographs, or, (if a friend asks me) a drink of whisky; live on one meal a week, or eat six tinils a day; can talk "sweet" to a customer, or knock him down; can run a life insurance office or a sewing machine; edit a newspaper, or pilot a steamboat; preach, or dig coal, &c., &c. Wanted—*immediately* of talent, (and the half is not told), it must be a *very* intricate business that you require a man for, if I cannot comprehend it at a glance, and conduct it *better* than the man who is in United It.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant.

—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the refusal of the French Government to permit the landing of the Atlantic cable at the end of the Continental Telegraph will cause the French authorities serious embarrassment. The question will be brought before the Corps Legislatif, and a fierce onslaught will be made on the system of espionage established over the postoffice and telegraph. All the American papers are subject to surveillance, and a

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1869.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 137.

THE entire completion of the great bridge at Louisville is promised within the next four weeks.

THE triple alliance of France, Austria and Russia means a check to the advancing influence of Prussia as a leading continental power, and the ulterior protection both of the French interests in the Suez Canal and of Russian designs upon that part of Asia which separates her present empire from the English possessions in Hindoostan. It is not at all improbable that the new project includes secret articles relative to the imperial succession in France, and to the interests of the respective parties in the early termination of the Turkish encampment in Europe or on either shore of the Bosphorus.

AT A MEETING, of the Senators and Representatives from the county of Allegheny, which was held yesterday in this city, it was unanimously and heartily agreed to support the re election, by the ensuing Legislature, of our fellow-citizen, Hon. R. W. MACKEY, as Treasurer of the Commonwealth. We may add that Allegheny has not hastened to give this expression to the cordial preferences of her citizens, of all her Republicans and of not a few of the most influential of the opposition, until there had come, from every quarter of Pennsylvania, a similarly unanimous attestation to the merit of a most competent and popular officer.

EXPLORATIONS, under the direction of the Canadian authorities, have ascertained all the topographical features of another great lake, lying north and west of Lake Superior. This lake, known as Lake Nipigon, will rank in point of size with the other lakes of the chain. It is larger than Ontario, and but little, if any, smaller than Erie. Over 500 miles of its coast-line have been surveyed and mapped. It connects with Superior by the Nipigon river, which is but thirty miles in length. It is dotted with an almost countless labarynth of islands, and its shores present both a large area of fertile lands, and mineral districts of very great wealth. More detailed information will soon be laid before the world.

THE EQUALIZATION OF RAILWAY CHARGES.

We hear that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has appointed a Committee of Conference, to meet a similar committee of the merchants of Pittsburgh, to consider the alleged discriminations by that corporation which may be adverse to the business interests of this city. The conference is to take place at Philadelphia before the close of the next week.

It is perhaps superfluous to say that the action of the Company, in thus recognizing the just demands of our business men for a fair examination into the merits of their claims upon an equitable consideration in the matter of freights between this city and Philadelphia, is accepted, among all the customers of the corporation here, as a favorable omen for such an issue as shall remove the causes of past complaint. It is felt that there only need be a frank explanation on each side, and a mutually reasonable concession to the specific interests of each party, to ensure an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of present differences. We are quite sure that our merchants will ask nothing more than to be placed upon an equal footing with shippers from points to the west of us, over that railway. They do not feel that they are asking, in this, for what is unfair to either party, or for aught which can diminish the very handsome total of income derived by the corporation from the business of this city.

The proposed conference is to be the result, primarily, of the very intelligent and business-like proceedings of our grain shippers, who finding their business seriously impaired by discriminations in the freight tariff which appeared to be intrinsically unjust to our local interests, adopted a very sensible and business like method in making their objections known to the corporation. Instead of rushing into print, with columns of loud complaint or of windy invective against a "soulless monopoly," in some vague sort of faith that mere newspaper thunder would accomplish the desired practical reform, those gentlemen met together, agreed upon a statement of facts, and upon a clear exposition of what seemed to be due to their fair expectations, designated a working committee of their number to wait upon the proper representatives of the Company, and lay the case before them. We now have to welcome the natural result of a very rational movement. The Company is found now, as we think it has always been, quite ready to hear any business-like suggestions, and avowing its readiness to investigate the case and to be governed by its merits. The occasion will, moreover, be properly improved to consider the subject of the freight tariff in its peculiar bearings upon the general business of the city, with a view to the settlement of all the pending differences upon satisfactory and permanent basis.

It must be apparent, to all parties who may give an intelligent reflection to the subject, that it involves many collateral questions of an embarrassing nature. Nearly all of these will hinge upon the proper relations between competition with the trunk-lines and the fair claims of either side in the adjustment of a merely local tariff. But we are confident that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached, provided each party shall come to the discussion with the same spirit which has mutually marked the negotiations up to this point.

SAN DOMINGO.

We annex a paragraph, from a Washington source, which very clearly explains the recent action of the President, in sending Commissioners to procure exact information upon the state of affairs and of the popular sentiment among the Dominicans. We may also premise that the public ship which left New York for the Bay of Samana last week, not only bore as passengers the confidential agents of the President, but did also take a considerable amount of military stores intended for fortifications and other land service. The vessel will remain at the Bay, without landing a man or a gun, until the Congressional sanction shall have been given to the proposed acquisition of that harbor. There can be no reasonable doubt that the President will ask Congress, at the opening of the session, with recommendations in its favor that the present scheme contemplates the springing of this business upon Congress and the country, in the hope of rushing it through before the close of the first week. That is likely to be the game, and our naval forces, at anchor in the Bay, will be in position to take possession at once.

We may further add that the present acquisition of any American foothold on San Domingo, must prove, at least temporarily, fatal to the hopes of the Cuban propagandists. They will have to regret the clearest proofs that the American policy takes a direction very different from what they could wish. San Domingo will be, for years, quite enough to satisfy our ambition for any West Indian aggrandizement.

Says a dispatch:

The talk about San Domingo and its acquisition, which the Government is said to be now preparing for, has more than a million inhabitants. The desire for the establishment of a protectorate originated with President Baez himself, and Mr. Seward consented to use his efforts to induce Congress to grant the necessary authority. This he did quietly by posting the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in regard to the desire of San Domingo for annexation. Pending this matter, a direct proposition for annexation was received from Baez, but not acted upon, owing to the retirement of Mr. Seward. The protectorate proposition failed in the House, notwithstanding the able advocacy of Judge Orth, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a single resolution passed the House calling upon the President to communicate to Congress as soon as convenient, all the information in his possession concerning the condition and resources of the Republic, and the reported desire of its Government and people for annexation to the United States. This will explain the mission of General Babcock to that Government, and on his return a few weeks hence, the President will be able to respond to the request of the House with the latest and fullest information.

DISUNION AND REUNION

The Philadelphia *North American* urges the importance of efforts to secure the restoration of the Southern branch of the church, upon the united Presbyterian Assembly, which will meet in that city next May. Says our very sensible co-temporary:

There is nothing now to divide these from the general fold of the Church, slavery being abolished and the rebellion crushed. We think it would be the part of wisdom for the new General Assembly to repeal all the enactments of former years, whereby the Southern synods were cut off, and thus, throw wide open the door for them to return. The Church cannot be considered national until these sectional divisions shall all have been healed.

While the rebellion raged, the Church did perfectly right in maintaining a patriotic stand. Its influence in favor of freedom and nationality was strongly felt. But all that is at an end, and we cannot afford to fight the rebellion forever, after all its participants have submitted. Forgiveness is the noblest trait of humanity, and truly worthy of Christianity. Nor does it become us to ask that our forgiveness shall be received and recognized as such. It is quite sufficient if we so intend it, and it is quietly accepted and accomplishes its purpose. Anything beyond this is an unmanly effort at unnecessary humiliation of those who have suffered greatly already.

If we have any influence with the members of this great Church, we advise them earnestly to signalize their first united General Assembly by the repeal of their acts above alluded to, and the adoption of measures looking to the restoration of the southern churches. This will be something worthy of such an occasion, and we believe would diffuse more joy throughout the Church than the raising of the five million dollars thank-offering. Money can not buy back these southern Presbyterians; but conciliation, kind words and generous acts can. Nor do we think that the united Church ought to wait for these southern churches to seek admission. They, northern churches, cut them off, and then southern churches should now ask them to return, and do so, too, by the appointment of a regular committee to visit and address them. We are certain that such a course would meet with prompt and memorable success.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The separation of the Presbyterian Church into the New and Old Schools, as they have heretofore been designated, occurred in this city on the 17th of May, 1838. There had been some differences in the Church, which finally resulted in the passage of a resolve by the General Assembly of 1837, "that the Synods of Utica Geneva, Genesee, and of the Western Reserve, are out of the ecclesiastical connection of the Presbyterian Church." This act excited great feeling, and it had grown deeper and stronger until the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of 1838. That body met in the old Seventh Presbyterian Church building, which formerly stood in Rantstead place, Fourth, above Chestnut, and, after an exciting canvass for Moderator and other officers, two sets were chosen, and those who acted with the New School left the building and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church building (Rev. Albert Barnes') on Washington Square. Many of our citizens remember the deep interest caused by these events, but many more have passed away. The old church building, which was the immediate theatre of them has passed away too, but the venerable Dr. Elliott, who was the Moderator of the General Assembly at the time of the separation, still survives, as also does the old building of the First Presbyterian Church. If the old Seventh Presbyterian Church had been standing, it would doubtless have been selected as the place of meeting for the first General Assembly of the reunited Church, but that it in the Assemblies in Pittsburgh did a fit and appropriate thing in choosing the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia as the place of meeting of the reunited Assembly, on the third Thursday in May, 1870."

GEOLOGY.

A Geological Expedition with Professor Dana to Stony Creek and the Thimble Islands.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 6th, 1869.

Last Wednesday I accompanied Prof. Dana on a geological excursion to Stony creek and the Thimble Islands, and as few points on the New England coast are more interesting to the geologist, I propose to give you some particulars in regard to it. The party was chiefly composed of Seniors from the Scientific and Academical departments of Yale, and with them were Profs. Silliman, Gilman, Johnson, Brewer, Eaton and Verrill. Two cars had been engaged on the Shore Line Railroad for our accommodation, and, as it was desirable to reach Stony Creek at the time of high tide, 11 A. M., was the hour appointed for starting.

The weather for once did not disappoint us. The sky, though at first somewhat cloudy, soon cleared up and at the same time a strong breeze set in from the southeast and continued all afternoon and evening very favorable for sailing. On the way we had our attention directed to the sandstone cliffs and great quantities of glacial drift near Branford. A short ride brought us to the mouth of Stony Creek, which is about eleven miles and a half east of New Haven.

As soon as the train had left, Professor Dana took us for some distance on both sides of the railroad to examine the traces of glaciers on the granite rocks. These rocks had been worn smooth, in fact almost polished, and on the surface were distinctly to be seen scratches and furrows, all running in a direction nearly north and south.

These marks would, in all probability, have been destroyed long ago by the weather had it not been that the rocks were, until recently, covered with earth.

Standing upon a little eminence with a most attentive audience around him, Prof. Dana proceeded to give the facts and theories in regard to the transportation of large masses of rock and unstratified drift, which we had previously seen far from the formations to which they originally belonged. A little below the medium height, with rather sharply cut features, a grey eye, keen, yet kindly, a smooth face, hair somewhat long, and partly gray, plainly dressed, having on his head a brown felt hat with the brim turned up in front, a little nervous in his manner, yet one of the most active in the party, he seemed to be a perfect picture of the enthusiastic lover of nature and the perfect gentleman which real kindness of heart and quick perception always produce.

He first called our attention to the undeniable facts that rocks of great size and weight had been transported by some means for many miles to the south. They were frequently too large for us to suppose they had ever been moved so far by the action of water alone, and the *drift* we had seen while passing Branford in the cars, being entirely unstratified, showed that water did not do it. He then explained the two theories generally accepted, the Glacier and the Iceberg theory. While he admitted that icebergs might have carried some of the rock from the Connecticut shore to Long Island, and in other similar places, yet several facts convinced him that the greater part of the boulders on the Connecticut coast had been conveyed by glaciers. The fact that the scratches on the granite rock were always in one uniform direction, nearly north and south, showed almost conclusively that icebergs could not have made them, for they could not have moved in one straight line, but would been subject to constant changes of direction from various causes. Again, if we adopt the iceberg theory, we must suppose that water covered the country to the depth of several thousand feet, and as the icebergs could not pick up large masses of rock under them in the valleys we would naturally expect to find that these transported rocks were from the very highest peaks in New England. The very contrary is, however, the case, for these rocks are not those of the peaks, but those of the valleys. Here the iceberg theory fails. In a short lecture, made doubly interesting because he drew his evidence from the "testimony of the rocks" before our very eyes, Prof. Dana told us of the great extent of these glaciers and how the contraction of the earth and consequent elevation of the temperature had caused them to melt in the age just before the inhabitation of the globe by man. Then he said, "I hope you will all be free to ask questions. I shall answer them as far as I am able," for there seemed to be no rock of any description about which he could not tell some interesting facts.

When he reached the quarry he broke off some portions of the granite with his hammer and showed us its crystaline formation, how it was composed of mica, fieldspar and quartz, spoke of the different kinds of granite and mica, then going down to the shore of the sound, he pointed out to us the gneiss rocks and told us how, though formed of the same materials, they yet differed from the granite in their *schistose* structure, that the mica was arranged in layers, which made the rock break very easily into slabs.

We noticed, also, the inclination in which the layers of gneiss were found, varying frequently as much as forty-five degrees from a horizontal plane and sometimes almost ninety.

Moving further along the coast we found the *garnetiferous* and the *micaceous* gneiss, the former abounding in garnets and the latter having an unusual quantity of mica.

Still further on we came upon mica *schist*, which is only another species of gneiss, containing less feldspar and more mica.

As the boats which were to convey the party to the Thimble Islands were not quite ready, Prof. Dana occupied the remaining time in speaking of *metamorphic* rocks and of the importance with which drifts were regarded by the geologist. He pointed to a little hillock near by and showed us that underneath the sod and a thin covering of soil, there was a large bed of oyster shells. From charcoal and other things that have been found in this and similar beds along the coast, there is every reason to believe that this was once made by the Indians of this region, who undoubtedly lived to a great extent upon oysters. Just then a man shouted "Professor, the boats ready to be off." A general scramble for the boats followed, and in a few minutes they were packed as full of passengers as they could possibly carry. A few minutes more and we were off, sailing under a magnificent breeze for Smith's Island, one of the large group which go under the general name of the Thimble Islands.

These islands, including all the rocks exposed at low tide, are probably two hundred in number, many of them quite large and furnishing a very pleasant retreat in warm weather, while in the fall there is plenty of duck shooting and fishing.

On arriving at Smith's Island we observed the beautiful wavy appearance on the surface of the gneiss, very much like that of marble and peculiar to this species of rock.

Then, going to the North-eastern side of the island, Mr. Smith, its owner, showed us a pot-hole about twelve feet deep and two feet in diameter. These pot-holes are not uncommon in this country, and are supposed to have been formed by a strong current of water passing through a crevice in the rocks and causing a violent movement of the loose stones within, which in course of time wore the sides of the crevice perfectly round and smooth. This pot hole is very remarkable, however, from the fact that there is a small stream of water near it, and it is hard to conceive how there ever could have been one, for the hole, though at present full of rain water, has been drained dry and found to have a solid bottom. Another fact connected with it is, that the loose stones taken out of it are trap, and there is no trap foundation within several miles of the place. The trap was probably brought here by a glacier.

Passing round the island we found in the gneiss considerable quantities of magnetic iron, which adhered to a knife blade as iron filings to a magnet.

At the southern extremity of the island a large mass of rock has fallen into the water, leaving a place that at a short distance off has the appearance of an immense chair, and hence is called the "Giant's Chair."

A short distance from this spot, among some low bushes, we found another bed of oyster shells, undoubtedly made by the Indians. Some of the professors with very little trouble dug out a number of these shells, which were entirely different from the oysters now found about the Connecticut coast, some of them being nine or ten inches long and closely resembling those now found in the St. Lawrence river.

By this time nearly half of the afternoon had passed away, and none of the party having eaten any dinner, we began to feel quite hungry, and therefore set sail for Money Island, where Prof. Dana had made an agreement with some oystermen to furnish us with all the oysters, bread, butter and coffee we could store away.

This island derives its name from one of the many traditions in regard to Capt. Kidd's treasures, which were supposed to have been hidden here. Capt. Kidd, a New York shipmaster, your readers will recollect, was given command of a vessel fitted out by an English company against pirates, but after words turned pirate himself, and, having committed great depredations on the sea, was said to have buried considerable treasure in some uncertain locality, and burned his ship. He was finally arrested in Boston, sent to England with other pirates, and then tried, condemned and executed in the year 1699. It is not improbable that more money has been expended in searching for Kidd's treasure than he ever possessed.

When the boats touched land at Money Island, there was a fearful onset on the oysterman's house and provisions. In a few minutes we had completely exhausted his store of eatables, but a fresh supply soon arrived and for an hour science was left in the cold while we were satisfying the inner man. Two stoves were kept full of roasting oysters, and finding these insufficient, many persons built fires outside and roasted for themselves, while others devoured them raw. The professors showed that intellect was not necessarily injurious to appetite by doing a fair share in the work of destruction, and at the same time cracking jokes and telling stories in a manner which indicated that they could enjoy a good time as well as the rest.

After visiting a cave on the island, capturing a few starfish and noticing some fresh illustrations of facts already mentioned, we left for Pot Island to visit what is generally known as "Capt. Kidd's Punch Bowl". This is a modified form of the pot hole we have had seen on Smith's Island. It was about eighteen inches deep and had the form of a semi ellipsoid. After looking at this, Prof. Dana took us to a high lookout near the "Thimble Island House", where there was a fine view of the neighboring islands and the sound. Here he spent about half an hour in answering questions put to him by the students and in making remarks upon various subjects until the sun went down and darkness came over the island. Then scrambling over rocks and through thickets we once more embarked and with a strong wind behind and the stars shinning brightly overhead the carrying now boats shot by the islands, this way, now that, as we rounded the rocks, while nothing disturbed the stillness of the night, but an occasional song or peal of laughter from the students.

We were soon on shore again and a short walk brought us to the depot. A few moments more and an express train bore us back to New Haven, feeling that we had never spent a day more pleasantly and certainly never more profitably.

The excursion excited an enthusiasm for geology which no amount of book study or lecturing could have produced, and at the same time an increased admiration for the mental and social qualities of the distinguished man through whose kindness we had been enabled to enjoy it.

SCORTILES.

STATE ITEMS.

THERE are thirty slate quarries in Lehigh county, worth $2,000,000.

IN Greenville, Mercer county, recently quite a number of burglaries were committed. The *Argus* thinks "the thieves are out of joint."

THE Gloria Dei (old Swedes) Church, on Christian street, Philadelphia, is said to be the oldest place of public worship in Pennsylvania. It was built 170 years ago.

GEORGE SHANNON, a Pithole forger, was arrested at Erie on the 10th, and the evidence against him was of such a character that he is held for trial in Venango county.

THE reported shooting of Capt. West, in Crawford county, last week, is said to be a hoax, gotten up in order to allow him to escape from the oil country and his creditors.

THE G. A. R., of Lewisburg, Union county, will open the new Music Hall, in that place, on the 24th, on which occasion Hon Chas. Sumner is announced to deliver a lecture.

THE project of the City Council of Philadelphia to purchase a tract of land on Tinicum, for the erection of a House of Correction, has been abandoned, after passing one branch.

IN honor of the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, a printing firm in Philadelphia hoisted a large blue flag with the word "Presbyterian" in letters of white.

A MAN in Pottsville offers a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the person who spit on his daughter's dress on a certain evening, and $50 for the arrest and conviction of any tobacco-juice squirter detected spitting on any other lady's dress.

IN a beer saloon at Reading last week Joshua Hiller, a moulder, aged twenty-eight, was fatally stabbed under mysterious circumstances, carried lifeless to his boarding house, and a coroner's inquest held, which developed the fact that the murderer was a man named Williams, of Cider Hill, now in Ledyard. Deacon Williams was son of Seth Williams, a patriot of '76. His wife, Betsey, was daughter of Christopher Gallup, also of the Revolutionary stock. This Betsey, mother of Judge Williams, with one daughter, still resides in Mystic, where Judge Williams has recently paid his annual visit. The city of Pittsburgh was fixed upon, as his permanent home, by Henry W. Williams, and his usefulness and popularity there are a part of its local history. The Norwich *Courier*, from which we gather the foregoing, says: Mr. Williams, although beaten by Judge Sharswood at the previous election, now runs ahead of his ticket, and will make a good Judge. Many of our readers, (its natives or descendants) will burnish for old Groton—the Democrats on account of Judge Packer, and the Republicans on account of Judge Williams.

THE State Department has late reports from Consul General Plumb. He represents that matters in Cuba are tolerably quiet, that neither party has recently gained any material advantages, that the insurgents are a good deal demoralized, and that volunteers is enlisted by the Spanish authorities are likely to give the Captain General some trouble, unless they are carefully manœuvred. The Cuban junta is here in Washington in force, and the members are, as usual, nursing things for a recognition. They are very anxious to get out the idea that the President will come out strongly for them in his forthcoming message. There is the best of reason, however, for saying that he will insist that the insurgents have not yet done anything to entitle them to official recognition at our hands.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Biliousness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Neuralgia,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Hair.

DR. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

MALARIOUS FOGS.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor rise from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious Remittents, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, rheumatism and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the Fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemic. The best safeguard against this common peril, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant, and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifested in the increase of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are induced by intemperate habits.

THE Fairmount Park (Philadelphia) Commissioners propose to lay a telegraph line from the Mansion House on the Park, through the Schuylkill and up to George's Hill, the wire to be covered with lead pipe as a protection. The experiment, if successful, will do away with objectionable telegraph poles, and in the end, perhaps, tend to their entire disuse.

THE receipts of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad foot up for the past month $208,000, and for the past ten months the receipts were, from tonnage, express and mails, $1,487,016.40, and from passengers same time, $194,054.70—total for ten months, $1,701,074.10. The organization of the company took effect in March, 1868, and since that time ten per cent. dividends, clear of taxes, have been paid on the stock, besides the interest on the funded debt, and $200,000 bonds and stock of the company purchased of the sinking fund. Over and above all this, the Company has a surplus of nearly two hundred thousand on hand, and no floating debt whatever.

A SURVEY is now going on with a view of extending the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad through from the vicinity of Albion to Erie, thus avoiding a yearly rent of $40,000, and at the same time securing an independent line from Erie to Pittsburgh. The Greenville *Argus* says: "Fears have been expressed by many that this survey was only a device to frighten the Lake Shore road into accepting a lower rent for the right of way over its track, between Erie and Girard, but we learn from excellent authority that the managers of the E. & P. road are satisfied that the Lake Shore will be even easier—and at no distant day—than they found helplessly drunk. They carried him to a stable, fixed a rope over a beam, stood him on a barrel so as to tie the rope to good advantage, and then kicked the barrel out from under him. Down he came with a jerk that for a wonder did not happen to break his neck, but left him hanging as scientifically as a Calcraft could have fixed him. The drunken crew got alarmed at his purpling face, and tried to lift him up, taking turns at raising him so as to take the pressure off his throat, and then letting him hang again while they rested themselves. This was kept up until the tumult attracted the attention of a passer by, who at once slashed the rope off. The victim of the murderous joke was so near strangulation that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be resuscitated.

THE grand jury of Berks county, while on a visit to the alms-house last week, made inquiry as to the case of a boy named Joseph Fallgate, and reported to the Court that they found him in one of the dark underground cells and talked with him through the grates. His feet were fastened together with straps around the ankles and a chain about eighteen inches in length connecting them. The present officers of the alms-house know very little about his history, as he was placed there many years ago, and was chained and kept confined for attempting to set fire to some of the buildings. The boy spoke rationally, but his mind seemed stinted and impaired. He appeared to be between sixteen and eighteen years of age, looked weak and delicate, his limbs shrunk for want of use. When asked how long he had been there, he said sixteen years, and that he had been chained for ten years. Evidently, he was not capable of a correct appreciation of the exact period. The jury thought the case of this boy called most loudly for the interference of the court, and were prompted by their feelings to inquire "Can nothing be done for him except imprisonment for life, and that imprisonment beginning in early childhood?" They, at least, could not see why he might not be placed in a room where he might have fresh air. Moreover, his confinement for so many years in chains, overlooked and forgotten, was a most shameful fact, which called loudly for thorough investigation.

ON the evening of the 6th inst. a slight shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a noise resembling that made by a locomotive blowing off steam, was felt at Ironton, Iron county, Missouri. The oscillation felt lasted only a few seconds, though the noise continued for half a minute. This is the fourth or fifth shock felt there in the past six months.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, NOV. 11th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company, for the choice of Officers of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, No. 67 Water street, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
no12:d&w3t Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stock holders or their legal representatives after the 24th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 14, 1869, authorized the said issue, and Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

$500 AND $1,000,

and have ten years to run, bearing

SEVEN PER CENT.

interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's Office. The faith credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. M. PORTER
CITY CONTROLLER.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

25 Barrels Choice
(NEW CROP)
New Orleans
MOLASSES,

Just Arrived, and For Sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second Ave.

RIESICK & BRO.,
FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP, NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND PUTTING UP MACHINERY,
Cor. 17th and Pike S'ts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR THANKSGIVING.

50 bbls Sweet Cider;
150 " Roman Beauties;
" and Russet Apples.

On hand and to arrive, at JOHN DYER'S, New house No. 82 Diamond St., opposite Pearl St., Allegheny City.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—No notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and others in the coal business in Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky. and other places, under the firm of S. ROBERTS & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. THOMAS JONES, JR.,
WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE JONES.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11th, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT 12½ CENTS,
GOOD QUALITY DARK DELAINES.

AT 25 CENTS,
Double Width Alpacas and Poplins.

AT 87½ CENTS,
Waterproof Cloth.

AT ONE DOLLAR,
WATERPROOF CLOTH.

AT 12½ CENTS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

AT 24c., DOUBLE WIDTH
Country Flannel,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
7-40 GOLD BONDS,

Of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, 54 Cliff Street, New York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting from Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on 110 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 PER MILE, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose Bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, sent free on application to our Agents in Pittsburgh,

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Have Just Opened
And are prepared to offer, at the very lowest Prices, the largest assortment of
NEW GOODS
Ever brought to this market.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOODS, SHAWLS, SACQUES AND SCARFS,
BOUDOIR SIDE PET SKIRTS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, Ribbed and Plain,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS, all colors & mixtures,
Ladies' and Children's MERINO UNDERWEAR,
KNIT JACKETS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEF BOWS, SCARFS AND NECK TIES,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRIMMINGS, FRINGES,

VELVET RIBBONS,
CLOAK CORDS,
CORD AND TASSELS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.

VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SATINS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
HATS, in blk. styles,
BONNET and HAT FRAMES,
BONNET and HAT SILKS,
SASH RIBBONS.

Wholesale and Retail,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD the entire stock of goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is New and Complete,
CONSISTING OF
Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Brocha Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
52 SIXTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW DRESS GOODS
LATEST STYLES.

STRIPED AND PLAID
WOOLEN SHAWLS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS.

Hats and Bonnets.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
PLUMES, &c.

Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Stockings and Gloves,
Knit Sacques, Scarfs, Mitts.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Men's Shirts and Drawers,
Men's Gloves and Socks.

NEW GOODS
IN ALL
Departments of the House,
AT
Wholesale and Retail, at
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Streets, Allegheny.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR
MAIL LOCKS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-Locking uniform y, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and in error construction in arrangement, are required; and Proposals should specify separately the price of each bra s Lock, each Key for the same, each Iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed, are required to be submitted with the Proposals; one of each sample Lock to be furnished un nailed, and another to be open or unfurnished, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must be also attached thereto.

The lateral plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is aware, and in reference will be given to a Lock, the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and Proposals is desired to be made by the 3d day of MARCH, 1870; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the Proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to by writing by the contractor and Postmaster General, for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its right of assignment at any time, the Postmaster General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and if he shall deem proper to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gages and designs, (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks and Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department shall be paid for the same, at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the date of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his expense at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and secured in wooden boxes, containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where the Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 60 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200.000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. R. Lee, Jr., John Floyd, John M. Murland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low rates of interest.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 16, 1869.

Gold remained very strong to-day, at from 127¼ to 127⅝, closing at 127⅝, with a firm tone and a disposition to advance quotations. The Government sold one million dollars of gold at about 127, and two and a half millions were bid for, showing an increased demand for cash gold importers for custom house purposes. Should the Government stop the sale of gold in December, a sharp and sudden advance may be reached.

Government bonds, on better gold quotations, improved to-day about one-half per cent. 10 40s which were dull at 107¾, advanced to 107¾. The demands for bonds were increased during the last ten days, while the offerings were light.

Stocks are strong and have advanced to-day about ¾ per cent. The Vanderbilt shares advanced about four per cent, and point strongly for higher quotations.

Express and miscellaneous shares are also firmer on light business.

Money scarce, and business very dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 127¼; Silver, 122; Eighty-ones, 115; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, January and July, 113¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 115¼; Ten Forties, 107¼; Adams Express Company, 58; Merchants Union Express Company, 91½; American Express Company, 57; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company, 35½; New York Central, 181; Reading, 97; Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¼; Michigan Southern, 88½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 80; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 103⅝; Chicago & Northwestern, 79½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 85½; Erie, 27¾.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$6.50	$6.44
Paris, per franc	26¼	28
Berlin, thaler	96	98
Frankfort, florins	56	58

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady: 127¼@; United States Sixes, 1881, 117¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 113; do 1865, 113¾; do 1865, January and July, 113¾; Ten-Forties, 107¼; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 115¼; do. do. 1867, 115¾; do. do. 1868, (115¼; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 88; Central do., 96; Cy. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1869.

Stock Exchage has been aroused some what from its lethargy, and speculation to-day assumed more buoyancy than for some time past. The advance in leading railway shares, especially Vanderbilt's, Lake Shore and North Western, is attributed to the operations of a "bull" party recently organized for the purpose of a campaign in the above shares.

At the executive meeting of the Gold Board this afternoon, a communication was received from Jacob Russell, Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, relative to the order of the Board yesterday. Mr. Russell said the Board of Directors had considered it expedient to disclose the names of those dealers who had failed to make their clearings on September 24th, other than the nine already given, as those dealers had since been ascertained to be insolvent, and with regard to rule five, which ordains that none but full members of the Board shall be entitled to clear through the Bank. Mr. Russell requested a consideration since its adoption would expose the Bank to a charge of breach of faith with certain dealers. In the communication was the following report of the condition of the Bank: Cash on deposit in the Metropolitan Bank, $15,449,035; on deposit in the United States Treasury Company, $10,000; bills receivable, $18,578,000. Now York State bonds with bank department, $11,000; 200 shares bank stock taken in settlement by receiver, $12 000; vault and fixtures, $15,000; fines and commissions due, $4,200; total, $502,500.05; claims as rendered by statement by C. N. Jordan, receiver, $177,0 . Claims against bank investigate, $55,000.

After the report was read a resolution was introduced to reconsider the action of the Board yesterday in restricting the privileges of the Clearing House to full members. This resolution was passed by a decisive vote. By its passage the Clearing House privileges are extended to those who have heretofore enjoyed them, including associate members, foreign bankers, &c.

The project of starting a Bank of Deposit with large capital was much discussed to-day, and meets with favor among merchants.

Money active at 6@7 on Governments and stock collaterals. The demand for discounts continues; street rates 10 to 15 per cent. for prime double name paper, and 12 to 24 for single names. Sterling firm at 8½@9.

Gold quiet; opened at 127½, advanced 127¾, and closed at 127. Carrying rates 6@7 per cent. The Sub-Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at 127.02@127.20.

Governments firm. Coupons '81, 117¼; do. '62, 115¾@115⅝; do. '64, 113⅜; do '65, 113⅝@113⅜; do. new, 113⅝@113⅜; do. '67, 115¾@115⅝; do. 115⅛@115⅜; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅝; currency 6s, 107⅝@108.

State bonds heavy and lower, except South Carolina's are strong at 70¾; old Tennessees, 69½; new, 62; old Virginias, 64; new, 63½; old North Carolinas, 47; new, 37½. special tax, 30¼.

Stock market generally strong, and at the close nearly up to the highest point. The advance and activity was most marked in Lake Shore, Northern Pacific Shore and North Western. New York Central was the chief feature and rose to 184¼. Among Miscellaneous shares the Pacific Mail was very weak and declined to 54¾. There was more movement in Express shares; Adams rose to 58¾, and Wells, Fargo to 35¼.

Five Twenty Prices—Cumberland, 26; Canton, 51½; Western Union Telegraph, 33; Quicksilver, 13½; Mariposa, 8; do. preferred, 18½; Adams Express, 58; Wells & Fargo, 29; American Express, 51½; United States Express, 53; Pacific Mail, 54¾; New York Central, 184; Erie, 27¾; do. preferred, 43½; Harlem, 133½; Hudson, 130½; Reading, 94; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 88½; Illinois Central, 139; Pittsburgh, 80; Northwestern, 79½; do preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 103¾; St. Paul, 68; do preferred, 88½; Wabash, 39½; Fort Wayne, 89½; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 57; Chicago and Alton, 130; do preferred, 140; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¼; St Joseph preferred, 107½; Columbus, Chicinnati and Indiana Central, 21½. Up to the close of business about 275,000 shares of old stock of New York Central and of Hudson River Railroad had been exchanged for the stock and scrip of the new consolidation.

Mining shares dull.

Boston prices: Calumet, 50; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 20.

Sub-Treasury balance, $87,128,295.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 16 1869.

The most important news we have to communicate to our commercial readers to-day, is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at last disposed to give Pittsburgh a hearing in regard to the alleged discrimination by that Company against this city, and there will be a conference between the company and a committee of Pittsburgh merchants in Philadelphia next week. May we not hope that this conference will result in a full and satisfactory settlement of this much and long and complained of trouble, and that the authorities of that corporation will accede to the very fair and just proposition which will be made on behalf of Pittsburgh by the committee which will visit Philadelphia for that purpose.

APPLES—The market rather easier with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, though prices are unchanged, $2@3.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 8@9c.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand and steady with regular sales at 30@35, for prime to choice.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 4½@5 cts.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $4.50.

CIDER—Is dull with a supply in excess of the demand; may be quoted at $6 for $ brl.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@16 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 31½@32½ in jobbing way.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from 20@21 for 24@25, the outside figure for New York factory.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@9 cts; Peaches, 9@10 for quarters, and 12@13 for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@12½.

EGGS—Limed eggs may be quoted at 25@28, and fresh at 31@32 per doz.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 80@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull though unchanged. Sales of good to choice winter wheat brands at $6.50@6.75 per bbl. There is little or no inquiry for spring wheat flours, as winter wheat flour always has the preference in this market at the same price.

GRAIN—The trade is quiet and unchanged; $1.10@1.15 for fair to prime red. We can report sales of new corn at 70, on wharf; little or no old corn in market, and not much inquiry for it. Oats steady and unchanged at 46@47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. Barley continues dull and unsettled—there are no established quotation. Rye continues dull at 90@95; we can report a sale of 2 cars western at 90, and we are cognizant of an offer to sell 1,000 bush. at 95 cents.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny market at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6.00@6.50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per obl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1.85@1.90; extra No. 2, at $1.05@1.08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Sales of Lake Shores at 55@60c per bushel.

POULTRY—Sales of chickens at 12@15c per pair; ducks at 40@45c per pair; Live chickens at 40@50c per pair by the coop.

PEAS—Dull; $2.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet and prices nominal—old stock almost exhausted.

SEEDS—Nothing doing in either clover or Timothy seeds. Sales of flaxseed at $2.10, at which figure it is wanted.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 16, 1869.

The oil market continues exceedingly quiet and rather weak, with but little doing while in regard to prices there is but little change. The feeling both yesterday and to-day exhibited a weakness with rather more inquiry to sell than during last week, and in some instances slight concessions have been made in order to effect sales. As has been the case for some time past, the market is in such an unsettled and excited condition that operators generally are not disposed to do anything, preferring rather to hold off and await further developments.

REFINED.

As already noted the market is unsettled and a little weak with some few sales, and that, too, at a slight decline, compared with last week. Sale of 1,000 bbls November at 35; subsequently, 1,000 same month at 34½; December to March at 33¾; and January to March 33 bid. From all that we can learn, there is no truth in the rumor which was circulated last week, that a large proportion of the November and December contracts had been settled on a basis of 36 and 36½ cents.

CRUDE.

The crude market, also, continues rather quiet and a little weak, with next to nothing doing, while in regard to prices there is no material change. Spot it still held at 17, but there are very few buyers; seller November, 16½@16¾; seller this year 15 and buyer 14. It is reported that there had been offers to sell seller December at 16.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Keystone Oil Works 480, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Wagner & Leech 480, on account G S Thomas; Fisher Bro. 160, on account Fisher Bro; Eclipse Oil Works 80, on account G S Thomas; Fisher Bro. 640, on account F H Lough; Jas Wilkins 480, on account Phil's, and Boston Petroleum Co; Peerless Oil Works 160, on account B S Duncan; Hutchinson Oil Co 240, on account G S Thomas; Jas Wilkins, 80.

Total ..... 3,360 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OILS BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bros., 110 bbls refined oil to W. F. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 5/2 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 300 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Hutchinson & Co. 300 bbls crude to Parkhurst & Co. Baltimore.

No name, 80 bbls crude to Poultney & Moul, Baltimore.

No name, 160 bbls crude to Tresscott & Co., Columbia.

Total, Refined, 932 bbls. Crude, 880 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED BY WEST PENN R. R.

A. D. Miller 97 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Holdship & Co., 53 bbls refined oil to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co; 308 bbls refined to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 408 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 211 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

H. W. C. Tweedle, 10 bbls refined to M. R. George & Co., Phil'a.

Total shipments 221

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 16.—Cotton a shade firmer; sales of 2,400 bales at 25⅝c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts of 20,250 bbls; heavy and 50@10c lower; sales of 9,100 bbls at $5@5.20 for superfine State western, $5.30@6 for extra State, $5.20@6 for extra western, $6@6.50 for white wheat extra, $5.40@6.20 for R. H. O., $6@6.50 for extra St. Louis, $7@9 for good choice do. Rye flour steady; sales of 100 bbls at $4.70@6. Corn meal dull; sales of 150 bbls Marsh's calorie at $5.35. Whisky firmer; sales of 450 barrels western, at $1.10@1.11 free. Receipts of wheat, 197,496 bush—wheat heavy and 2@3c lower, with sales of 81,000 bush at $1.10 for No. 3 spring, $1.25@1.26 for No. 2 do, $1.32 for No. 1 do, $1.31 for winter red Illinois, $1.33@1.39 for winter red and amber western, and $1.42@1.51 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley 3@5c lower, with sales of 39,000 bush at $1.07 for two rowed State, $1.12½@1.20 for small four rowed State, $1.30@1.32½ for Canada West, and the latter for Bay Quinte. Barley malt quiet; with sales of 1,200 bushels new State at $1.27½. Receipts of corn, 41,018 bush; corn opened steady; closed scarcely so firm; sales 59,000 bu at $1.03@1.06 for unsound mixed western; $1.07@1.08 for sound do; $1.10@1.11 for western yellow. Oats—receipts 10,020 bu, dull, prices unchanged; sales 46,000 bu at 62@65c for western; Rice dull; sales 60 tcs Carolina at 7@8c. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 900 hhds at 11@11¾c for Cuba; 11¾@12¼c for Porto Rico. Molasses dull. Petroleum firm at 29½c for crude; 34c for refined. Hops firm at 20@35c for Pacific for Americans. Linseed Oil quiet at 87@90c. Spirits Turpentine steady at 47@48c. Pork firmer, with sales 300 bbls at $30@31.25 for mess, closing at $31.25 cash; $24.25@25 for prime, and $27@28.75 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls mess seller January, at $29.25. Beef steady, with sales of 170 bbls at $9@13 for new plain mess, and $12@17.50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull, with sales of 70 tierces at $25@29 for prime mess; $28@32 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $1.60@2.00 for old; $22@25.50 for new. Cut meats dull; sales 80 pkgs at 12½@13¾c for shoulders; 16@18c for hams. Middles firm and quiet; sales 150 boxes city at 16¾@17c; also 300 boxes Cumberland cut, seller for January and February, on private terms, and 50 box do seller, deliverable in Milwaukee, on private terms. Lard firmer; sales 500 tierces at 17¾@18c steam, and 18@18¾c kettle rendered; also 200 tcs steam seller January on private terms, and 300 tcs seller February at 17¾c. Butter quiet at 20@33c for Ohio. Cheese heavy at 17¼@17¾c. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer; shipments were reported 40,000 bush wheat by 4½d. per sail, and 7½@7⅝d. per steam.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat dull and 1c lower, with only a very limited export inquiry; winter red and amber $1.32@1.37. Rye dull and heavy at 95@98c for western. Corn dull and 1c lower for mixed western. Pork firm and quiet, at $30@31.25 for mess and $29@29.50 for future delivery. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut Meats and Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm with a fair inquiry. Eggs in moderate request and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged at $5.25@5.50. Wheat, dull, No. 1 red winter at $1.10. Corn scarce and prices are higher; ear at 90@92c and the supply is not equal to the demand. Oats firm at 50@55c. Rye unchanged and dull. Barley, unchanged and dull. Cotton 9c higher and in better demand. Provisions dull and unchanged. Tobacco in good demand and light supply; sales of 55 hhds at $8.25@27.60. Whisky firmer in good demand at $1. Moss Pork dull, it is held at 30c; bulk meats held at 12½@16½c, but were held 1c higher, though the demand at the lower figure was not active. No old Bacon or Mess Pork in the market, and the stock of old Lard is reduced to 150 tcs. No change in Oil. Sugar ¼c lower.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Flour market steady and unchanged. Wheat market dull and unchanged. Oats market quiet and prices unchanged. Rye; light local demand at 85c@$1 for No. 1, 90c for No. 2. Barley; nothing doing and no figures can be given at which it can be sold. Provisions market dull and unchanged. Refined held at 31@32c for prime light straw to white, and standard in round lots; trade lots are held at an advance of 2@3c; crude a shade lower; sales at $7,15 per barrel.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—Tobacco, not much doing, and prices unchanged. Hemp dull and drooping. Flour extremely dull and nearly unchanged. Hemp dull and drooping. Flour extremely dull; super $3.50 @4.50; extra $4.50@5.50; double extra $5; treble extra $5.25@5.75. Wheat dull and unchanged. Oats heavy at 47½@48c. Whisky very firm at $1.03. Groceries dull and unchanged. Lard 15½c in tubs; choice 16¾c. Cattle steady and in fair demand.

PHILADELPHIA, November 16.—Flour inactive; Ohio extra family $6@6.50. Wheat in light demand; western red $1.35@1.37. Rye $1.08. Corn held firmly; mixed western 98@100c. Oats firm and in moderate demand. Petroleum refined lower; crude held at 25c. Mess Pork declined to $31@31.50. Lard 17¾@17½c. Whisky advanced to $1.10 @1.22.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Flour dull and weak, western superfine at $5 @5.25, extra at $5.50@6, family at $6.50@7.50. Wheat, Southern firm; Red River rates are two thirds less than from St. Louis and freight in all directions very scarce. Some of the weaker brethren will have to go to the wall.

RIVER NEWS.

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RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS, THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER JAMES HOWARD, MESSENGER. JAMES HOWARD, Master. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations for cabin passengers, the above named steamer will positively leave as above date.

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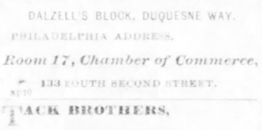
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

The products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by superheated Steam in Vacuo, thereby obtaining the advantage of the perfect purity, uniform, and nearly Light colored, and a high temperature unchang d, and rendering the Oils of a higher fire test than is exacted, or demanded, and are in constant use on all the principal Railroads, and are fast being established and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will see any other after once seeing it. mh25

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Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The dry goods trade is somewhat dull with jobbers, while commission houses report a good business for this season of the year with western and southwestern jobbers. Prices coming steady, with no prospects of any further decline for the present. At this moment to-day is that H. B. Claflin & Co. have reduced some leading styles of Manchester delaines to 17c by the case, but these goods generally command 20c by the piece.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 16.—1 car barley, Gilmore, Strauss & Co; 100 bbls flour, Mrs Hostager; 100 do do, Culp & Shepard; 10 bbls whiskey, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 12 sks flour, 3 do feed, J B Ulrich; 50 box cheese, N J Braden; 1 tub butter, John White Jr; 25 bgs buckwheat flour, Campbell & Coulson; 10 kgs nails, Dithridge & son; 6 rolls leather, G N Hoffstot; 100 box tobacco, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 101 oil bbls D B Moore; 191 do do, M P Adams & Bro; 10 doz brooms, John Hinkle; 40 bbls broom hulls, W Mardorf; 10 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 22 do do, S C Christy; 18 box cheese, Woodworth & Bellamy; 1 car sundries, McCully & Co; 104 bbls flour, Jenkins Bro; 8 bbls buckwheat flour, 4 do peas, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 2 bbls crackers, G W McClure; 2 do do, J Porterfield & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 3 do do, Kelly & Ewing; 3 bbls whiskey, Dalzell, E Wormser & Co; 10 bf bbls lard, J P Hanna & Co; 4 pkgs, J Henderson & Bro; 50 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car green hams, E H Myers & Co; 5 cars bones, Seward & Emerson; 700 bbls flour, owners; 10 cars corn, O H Allerton; 600 pigs lead, B L Fahnestock & Co; 3 cases, Dan Wallace; 20 bales hops, Franenheim & Co; 10 do, J Gangwich; 4 do do, Hoagg & Fisher.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD November 16.—100 bbls oil J Spear; 1 car clay, W Smith; 1 do do, Rees, Graff & D; 1 do ore, Chess, Smith & Co; 2 cars 1 s ore, McKnight, P & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Hunt & Co; 90 sks hay, Wells & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do barley, W J Meek; 3 do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 85 cartoys acid, Geo Colbourn, & Son; 2 cars potatoes, 60 bbls apples, J A Graff; 1 car potatoes, 24 bbls apples, 1 do wheat flour, 183 do do apples, Knight, M & Co; 5 bbls lard oil, J Lippincott; 4 do do, Artinckles & Co; 5 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 34 bxs mdse, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bbls 5 flour, E Hazleton; 2 tubs tobacco, W M Gormly; 5 bbls cider, Head & M; 24 do apples, 3 do cider, W McMillin; 15 bales paper, Pittsburgh Pa per Manuf Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 103 sks oats, 50 do feed, Graham & M; 20 kgs p barley Dilworth H & Co; 15 bbls chairs, 3 do stools, Bedford Chair Co; 10 bbls eggs, 22 do apples; S Devo; 10 bbls peas, J A C Anderson; 35 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 12 bbls apples, 1 do cider, J Winner, 29 do apples, Rea & Powell; 2 do do, W Stewart; 19 do do, H Riddle; 7 do do do, P Dail & Son; 36 do do, W H Nantker; & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 16.— 10 bbls whiskey, J Bryar; 28 bgs feathers, W F G Noble; 47 do pea nuts, J Thompson; 14 do feathers, F G Craighead; 11 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 3 box tools, Whiteside & D; 2 doz chairs, H Berger; 8 bgs rags, M W Rankin & Bro; 2 do do feed, J Zeiger; 4 bbls apples, Mentzer & Ill; 7 bbls whiskey, 10 bbls, 50 bgs potatoes, Dilworth & Co; 2 plows, J Hall; 282 bgs barley, J Gangwich; 32 do wheat W J Meek; 120 do barley, F Schild; 1 car wheat, Scott & Gbal; 1 bdl ladders, J W Reynolds; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do do, Wallace; 3 bdls fixtures, Boyd, M & F; 1 hhd tobacco, M Hill; 25 tcs lard, J Dalzell; 8 do hams, Dalzell & T; 10 tcs grease, W H Howard.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 16.—1 car metal, Spang, C & Co; 1 do flaxseed, M B Suydam; 4 bgs meal, Culp & Shepard; 55 bbls, Schmidt & Co; 4 bbls spirits, R & A Carson; 2 pkgs cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 3 cars limestone, Superior Iron Co; 40 bgs b flour, lot of bran, Geo Stewart; 1 car middlings, Hack & Schwindel; 8 cars ore, Pittsburgh Iron and Forge Co; 1 do bale A G Taggart; 10 bbls apples, John Herbert, 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 14 bbls apples, 2 do cider, Rose & Ewing; 10 hides, 1 bbl tallow, Doppe & Weiso.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 16—54 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Co; 18 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co, 18 do do, Coleman, Hunt & Co; 90 sks oil, Robbins & Co; 5 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 34 bxs mdse, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bbls b flour, E Hazleton; 2 tubs tobacco, W M Gormly; 5 bbls cider, Head & M; 24 do apples, 3 do cider, W McMillin; 15 bales paper, Pittsburgh Pa per Manuf Co; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 103 sks oats, 50 do feed, Graham & M; 20 kgs p barley Dilworth H & Co; 15 bbls chairs, 3 do stools, Bedford Chair Co; 10 bbls eggs, 22 do apples; S Devo; 10 bbls peas, J A C Anderson; 35 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 12 bbls apples, 1 do cider, J Winner, 29 do apples, Rea & Powell; 2 do do, W Stewart; 19 do do, H Riddle; 7 do do do, P Dail & Son; 36 do do, W H Nantker; & Son.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished to the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum: 3 mos.,* $2.

Cattle Stolen.—Eight head of cattle were stolen from the farm of William Hall, in Robinson township, on Sunday night. The cattle have not been recovered and no clue has been found to the robbers.

Wife Beater.—Margaret Jacob made information before Justice Heisel charging her husband, George Jacob, with assault and battery. She alleges that the accussed beat and abused her. The case was settled.

Abused Him.—Frederick Holmes was arrested yesterday morning by Alderman Taylor's police, charged with entering the shop where Frederick D. Hoffner was employed and beating that individual severely. Held for a hearing.

Break Down.—Yesterday morning a milk wagon broke down on Liberty street near the Duquesne Depot. The driver, Frederick Jemker, was thrown out and slightly injured. He received medical attention from Dr. Stoneroad.

Elected.—Yesterday a special election for one member of Select Council to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. David Holmes, was held in the Eighteenth ward, and resulted in the election of Mr. J. H. Bissell, he having no opposition.

Alleged False Pretence.—Yesterday morning Daniel White made information before Alderman Taylor charging John Wilson, Frank Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, residents of Birmingham, with obtaining a quantity of household goods from him by false representation. Warrant issued.

Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold on Tuesday evening, Nov. 16th, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens National Bank	69 00
M. & M. " "	69 50

A Fight.—Jacob H. Gross and John McClure, residents of the South Side, got into an altercation yesterday, when the latter it is alleged knocked Gross down. Information was made before Justice Heisel charging McClure with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Stone Throwing.—Ann Braclet alleged before Alderman Shore yesterday that James White, a "weny malicious boy," had been annoying her family by throwing stones through the dining room window while they were at meals. The Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the boy.

Malicious Mischief.—Henry Pollock made information before Justice Salisbury of Birmingham, yesterday, charging Martin Peiffer with malicious mischief. He alleges that Peiffer amused himself by throwing brickbats through deponent's window. A warrant was issued.

Lawrenceville is a quiet place. It has furnished but four cases for the magisterial consideration of Deputy Mayor Nicholls since Monday. Two of had all been indulging in the "flowin bowl" and allowed the bowl to flow too much. Thirty dollars flowed from the pocket book of each, which secured a release.

Disorderly.—H. Schneilback made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging Wm. I. Lee with disorderly conduct. He alleges that the accused came into his saloon and acted in a disorderly manner. James Smith also made information, at the same time and place, charging Lee with assault and battery. Both cases were compromised.

Committed for Twenty Days.—Daniel Jenkins was arrested at a saloon in the Twelfth ward, on Monday evening, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and taken to the Twelfth ward Station House, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he was brought before the Mayor, who, after hearing the case, imposed a fine of $10 on Jenkins, who, in default of payment, was committed to jail for twenty days.

Assault and Battery.—John Robinson and Jacob Stemler, residing in Birmingham, while in conversation yesterday, quarreled, whereupon Stemler, it is alleged, attempted to convince Robinson of the correctness of his opinion by knocking him down. Robinson was not convinced, however, and appealed to Justice Salisbury, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Stemler on a charge of assault and battery.

A Knock Down.—Frank Buchanan and Henry Pitt, while indulging in numerous glasses of teutonic beverage in a saloon on the South Side, yesterday, disagreed about some small matter and got into an altercation which terminated in a knock down in which Pitt obtained the victory. Buchanan was not satisfied with the result, and appealed to Justice Salisbury, charging Pitt with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

Desperate Attempt at Mail Robbery.—Last Friday as one of the mail carriers on the route between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, was passing along the pike between the above mentioned places, he was attacked in a place known as "Short's Woods," near Shirland, and a desperate struggle ensued. One of the carrier's hands was badly cut, but he succeeded in keeping possession of the mail bag and driving off the would-be robber.

Concert.—A grand musical concert will be given in U. P. Church, Nobles town, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. The talent employed is such that great "singist" and teacher of music, Prof. S. J. Byers, will lead the concert is sufficient to bring out a crowd. The Professor never does anything by halves, and never gets up anything but No. 1 concerts; and the people of Nobles town, Oakdale, Havelock and Nebo understand this and will turn out in goodly numbers.

Grape Culture.

We make grateful acknowledgment for samples of very delicious Catawba, Diana and other grapes, sent us by Mr. W. P. Marshall, of this city, from whom we learn that they were grown upon the lands of the *Dover Bay Grape and Wine Company*, situated some ten or twelve miles west of Cleveland, on the shore of Lake Erie. 210 acres belonging to the Company, 73 acres were in bearing this year, from which 70 tons of grapes were gathered and sold. As the vines advance in age, the yield will increase, but even without such increase, the crop of the estate, when the whole shall be in bearing, will exceed two hundred tons per annum, and be worth about $25,000 before conversion into wine. This is one of many indications that vinous beverages are destined to become nationalized, and alcoholic, to be denationalized. Amen!

Divided the Money.

Some time since we stated the Hope [illegible] ompany, of Allegheny, in anticipation of the Paid Fire Department had [illegible] ded the money in the Treasury. [illegible] e the passage of the recent ordinance establishing the department by the Common Branch of Councils, another company has followed suit. We are informed that on Monday night the members of the "Gen. Grant" held a meeting and made a similar disposition of the funds in the Treasury, amounting to the sum of $1,200. It is also proposed to discount $1,200 of the property in the engine house, individually. The other companies are expected to do likewise. What remains will then belong to the city, and no difficulty will arise in the settlement of any claims by the change in the system. It is, perhaps, the most equitable and best plan to adopt, and cannot but be a factory to both sides. The Paid [illegible] rtment system has met with unqualified favor among the "boys," no [illegible] whom, so far as we could learn, [illegible] against it.

Great Bargains in Millinery.

Mrs. Robb, the fashionable and popular milliner, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny, who enjoys the very highest reputation in her line of business, announces elsewhere this morning extraordinary bargains, which defy competition and which merit the attention of the economical. Look at the figures: Fifty cents will buy a velvet hat; one dollar will buy a velvet hat trimmed with a splendid plume; ten cents will buy a pair of bracelets; one dollar will pay for a frame, lining and making a velvet bonnet, old or new. Fall suits for ladies made to order and handsomely trimmed at from five to six dollars. Hat frames are sold at ten cents. These figures will give the reader an idea of the great bargains prevailing at this first class retail millinery house, and ladies readers should not fail to pay a visit. Mrs. Robb is a lady worthy patronage, and we speak for her that large share of custom her energy and enterprise warrant.

AU BON MARCHE!

A Fashionable Era Marked—Opening of the "Good Value" Millinery Establishment, No. 101 Market Street—Fine Exposition of Fresh and Fashionable Goods—Great Attraction for the Ladies.

Pittsburgh is assuming gradually, all the proportions, characteristics and attributes of a metropolitan city. Despite the gloominess of our atmosphere, the confirmed and incessant industry of our people, and the coursing in our body, as a community, of an arterial vein of religious strictness and austere morality, we still manage to keep pace with the age, and progressively develop as rapidly in all directions as contemporary municipalities. A love for the fine arts, a taste for literature, a devotion to genius and a rigid loyalty to "Dame Fashion" are a few of the more prominent indexes or signs of our breaking away from the old fogy ideas and notions which made our city conspicuous a few yearsago. Indeed, just in proportion as the people advance in fashionable matters they mentally, socially and morally improve. Hence it is with great pleasure we announce that in this direction yesterday was marked an era by the opening to the inspection of the public at No. 101 Market street, one of the finest, neatest and best appointed millinery furnishing establishments west of New York; and the elaborate golden sign placed over the entrance, "Au bon marche" [Good value] is significant of the business system inaugurated, and develops the policy of the enterprising proprietors in the selling of superior goods at prices as reasonable and inducing as possible. The store rooms are fitted out in most elegant manner and stand in strange contrast with the dingy, dirty and shabbily furnished little stores where our mothers were wont to repair to select goods in the same line, or to take their accustomed lessons in varying fashionable matters. The house is itself an old one, but painter, carpenter, paper hanger and upholsterer have converted it into one of the coolest and most palatial of our business establishments, and we can imagine no place more attractive or inviting.

THE STOCK.

The "Au bon marche" opens with one of the largest and most judiciously assorted stocks of millinery goods ever exposed for sale in this city. The purchases were made with a view of meeting the full demands and expectations of the trade, and the visitor to the house will be singularly impressed with the variety and extent of the stock, which embraces important novelties never before introduced here. We feel that it is only a question of time for the "Good Value" house to attain a first and foremost position in the estimation of the ladies of the community. The visitor will find ribbons of all grades, qualities, colors, widths and varieties, BRIDAL VEILS AND SETS, bonnets and hats in every style to suit the tastes of purchasers. Artificial flowers direct from Paris, which vie with the natural floral beauties of the garden, magnificent bonnet silks and satins, bonnet trimmings, orange wreaths, bequets and all other descriptions of goods peculiar to the millinery business, including the choicest notions, fruit imitations, birds, plumes, and the other items so familiar to our wives and daughters. The wholesale and retail departments are presided over by courteous and accommodating ladies and gentlemen, and we cordially urge and advise our readers to bestow a liberal share of their patronage on this new and model house. A visit will satisfy the most exacting that the opening of such a first class establishment marks a new era in the millinery business of the city.

Imposing Wedding.

Last evening, at half-past seven o'clock, a brilliant wedding was consummated at the Synagogue on Eighth street. Miss Paulina, the highly gifted and accomplished daughter of L. Heilbroner, Esq., was united in the holy bonds of wedlock to Mr. Emanuel Weller, of this city. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. L. Naumburg in his usual impressive manner. He made a few brief remarks in regard to the solemnity of the occasion. The bride was accompanied to the altar by Mrs. W—, followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen in the order prescribed by their customs.

The bride was handsomely attired in a white Rep silk with Empress trail and wore orange blossoms and veil tastefully arranged in her hair, and wore a white illusion veil. She was attended by six bridesmaids in the following order: Miss Paulina W—, who wore a white crape de spang dress and lace overskirt, wearing white kids and hair ornamented with flowers. Miss Henrietta W— was attired in a white alpaca, with satin overskirt and basque, Miss K— wore a white puffed swiss, with Valonetta lace bertha. Miss O— R— was dressed in a white swiss [illegible]. Miss P— was [illegible] in a white swiss, and all wore white kid gloves.

The bridegroom and groomsmen dressed in good taste, the former wearing black dress coat, black pants, white vest and gloves. The groomsmen were similarly dressed. After the interesting ceremonies were consummated the bridal party and invited guests repaired to Turner Hall, on Sixth avenue, where a grand ball was inaugurated. The supper on the occasion, was gotten up regardless of expense and afforded general satisfaction. After the cloth was removed, elegant and impromptu speeches were made by Rev. L. Naumburg, Professor Cohen, Professor Newall, and Messrs. Purviance, Jonas, Murray, Pittock and others, after which the party returned to the ball room and the festivities were kept up till near the morning dawn. We would be pleased to describe some of the dresses worn by the ladies, but as nearly all were tastefully attired it would be not only impossible but unfair to distinguish any from the rest. The bride and groom were the recipients of some very handsome and valuable presents, amounting in value to over twenty-five hundred dollars. The happy couple left on the early morning train, including Cincinnati, on a bridal tour through the eastern cities. We wish them much pleasure, long life and prosperity.

Mysterious—Very!

East Liberty was the scene of a mysterious circumstance Monday. The particular locality was a dwelling house near police headquarters. The time about three o'clock in the afternoon, and of course broad daylight. The details are very singular. About the time designated, it is said, a seedy looking man, apparently thirty five years of age, and, from the description, not unlike Jean Valjean, entered the house through the front door, carrying a large bundle with him. He proceeded immediately up stairs, took possession of one of the bedrooms by locking the door. The ladies about the house, as was natural, were frightened beyond measure at this singular apparition, but, after recovering somewhat, managed to secure these services of a couple of the male sex who happened to be passing at the time. The gentlemen reconnoitered the premises, and finally brought an eye down to the keyhole of the door, from which a survey of the interior of the room could be obtained. There was nothing startling there. Only the man was observed standing in the centre of the room and quietly disrobing. His seedy garments soon gave place to a handsome suit of broadcloth. The seedy garments were carefully wrapped up in a neat parcel, and the mysterious stranger emerged from the room. In answer to inquiries he only replied, that he wished to change his clothing and being a stranger in the land, thought this about the best method to adopt. He was allowed to depart. In passing out of the yard, he threw the bundle under a porch and then rapidly disappeared. Subsequent examination of the discarded garments revealed a mystery, all of them were stained with blood. Not small spots but great blotches as though the owner had been in a bloody business. It seemed fresh too which only deepened the mystery. They were gathered up and carefully preserved, as a relic we suppose. So runs the story.

Organ Concert.

The Organ Concert and exhibition of the new organ at the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Seventh avenue, last evening, was a rich treat to the lovers of fine music. The programme comprised selections from some of the leading composers of both vocal and instrumental music. Mr. C. C. Mellor, Prof. James Giles and Mr. H. Knauff presided at the organ, and Mrs. C. C. Mellor and Miss Benham in vocal duettes and solos. The organ was built by Messrs. H. Knauff & Son, and for its size is beyond question the finest instrument in the city. The instrument is comparatively small, having a front of only 12 feet, a depth of 8 feet, and being 13 high; but for sweetness, richness and fullness of tone, it is a model instrument. There is one feature connected with Knauff's instruments which gives them an advantage over all others, and that is the perfect combination of the several stops, each giving power and volume to the other. We regret that a want of space prevents a more extended notice of this model instrument.

"THE BYRON MYSTERY."

Lecture Last Night—Views of an Englishman—A Few Points Additional—What Justin McCarthy, Esq., Says.

Last evening, Justin McCarthy, Esq., late editor of the London *Morning Star*, lectured at the Academy of Music on "The Byron Mystery." The audience in attendance was not as large as had been anticipated, which was owing to the exceedingly disagreeable state of the weather, and perhaps in a measure to a fear on the part of some of our lecture goers that the delicate subject might not be treated in a manner void of offense. If such an idea were entertained, it was altogether a mistake, for rarely has a subject engrossing the attention of the literary world been handled with more delicate tact, or consummate scholarly ability than the "mystery" in the hands of Mr. McCarthy. Those who did attend and thus placed confidence in the reputation of the distinguished lecturer, were amply repaid in the enjoyment of one of the finest literary treats of the season. The audience, however, though not as large as under other circumstances would have been, fully made up in quality what it lacked in quantity, and was one of the most appreciative we have ever seen gathered at the Academy.

At eight o'clock Captain McLanahan introduced the lecturer, who commenced by saying that the title, "Byron Mystery," given to his lecture was not of his own choosing, but he thought it very appropriate. The "mystery" this strange affair would ever be, the physcological mystery of the age. He hoped to prove in his remarks that there was, however, not so much in it as had been thought, and especially that the statements made by Mrs. Stowe in her article had not an atom of foundation in fact. That it was a mere tissue from an addled brain, and disproved and unsubstantiated by the facts of history. He admitted that, as some had said, this matter should never have been stirred up. It had laid quiet for years. It was of no special importance as an essential fact in history. But it was not for those who thus talked to answer the question why it was unearthed. Since it had come up, the responsibility, the unenviable responsibility of the child, she left his house, and went to her father's, but at the time never spoke of the separation as final nor mentioned it as such to her parents. The next day after she wrote him a letter full of tenderness and love. Leigh Hunt saw and thought it only such as to a sister a loving wife could write. No mention was made in it to the separation as final, but the day following another letter was sent in which this fact was intimated. She then told her parents.

She declared she could not live with her husband. Stated she first thought him insane, but subsequently changed her opinion. Finding her inexorable, her parents consulted a lawyer, Dr. Allerton, then a young man, just commencing his practice. What representations were then laid before him was not known, but his opinion was that the husband had done nothing to justify a separation. The answer was given to Lady Byron, but she still persisted, and then the strange disclosure was made to him by her, of the reason of her persistence, and the one which he locked in his breast and could not communicate to her own parents, was thus revealed to a young man, who was made her sole *confidant*. Under such circumstances Dr. Lushington gave the letter to her parents, recommending the separation, but refusing to disclose the reasons given, and here hinges the mystery.

The lecturer, after thus rapidly reviewing the salient points of the separation, spoke of the great aversion it created against Lord Byron, causing him to leave England, to which he never again returned. The revulsion of feeling after his death and the final raking up of the story after it had been hushed up for many years. He then took up Mrs. Stowe's article and proceeded to refute it by arguments and facts of peculiar force, of which the substance is given first in the letters of Lady Byron to Agusta, Lord Byron's sister, written at the time of the separation, in which she constantly speaks of her as her "my dear friend!" one whom she will always love, whom she has always regarded with the highest esteem, and as one whom she is rejoiced is in possession of Lord Byron's household after the separation, and hopes the change will make no difference with them. Next the great love of Lord Byron for his sister, the one great feature of his character was referred to, and passages from his writings given in support of this. Lady Byron's subsequent recitals of three different statements as the cause of the separation, made at different times and each distinct from the rest, was against the crime charged. Then again the representatives for Lady Byron had not met, to arrange the separation, and that specific charge, as made by Mrs. Stowe, was made by his representatives, to be proven or retracted, when it was promptly retracted by her representatives. Her subsequent actions, in making *confidantes* of all who would listen, to the recital of her supposed wrongs, were also in direct contrast with her pretended secrecy, of the cause of the separation.

These as the main points, with others already rehearsed and well known, were examined at length by the lecturer, and supported by facts and proofs, which seemed overwhelming and unanswerable. He closed his remarks after speaking for about an hour, with a very caustic review of Mrs. Stowe's reason for raking up this scandal, and an earnest and eloquent appeal in regard to the memory of Lord Byron, whom he characterized as "in many respects not a bad man, and in almost every way a great man."

The lecture was of unusual force and vigor and left a fine impression of the lecturers peculiar abilities upon all who heard it, none of whom left the hall unsatisfied with the entertainment or in any manner disappointed.

The next entertainment of the G. A. R. Course will be given Wednesday evening, November 24, by Mrs. Frances M. Carter, a lady bearing a high reputation for elocutionary abilities.

Buy Floor Oil Cloths at Jas. Hoag's, Jr., and save twenty-five per cent., 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Job Lot of floor cloths we expect to last only a few days. Buy and save money. JAS. HOAG, JR.,
174 Federal street, Allegheny.

We Believe Our job lot of floor cloths to be the cheapest goods now offered in this market in the world. Patterns neat and in good taste. JAS. HOAG, JR.,
174 Federal street, Allegheny.

New Safe Manufactory.

Messrs. Relsick and Bro. so long and favorably known for the superiority of the machines manufactured at their works have recently, added to that department a new branch, the manufacture of fire proof safes. One of the firm, for a number of years was engaged with Messrs McMeal & Co. of Cincinnati, who have one of the largest safe establishment in the country, and while there became a thorough master of the business. He now takes charge of that department in their own works, where his experience and practical acknowledge of the business can be made available. The style of safe is exactly after the pattern of those manufactured at Cincinnati, and with which the Treasury Department at Washington is supplied. They are perfectly dry, being filled in with a cement instead of plaster of paris as the custom is, and which keeps the interior of the safe always damp. None but the best material is used, and that is made heavier than generally used. Attached to each is the patent combination lock which is claimed to be burglar proof, the inventor offering a thousand dollars to any man who can pick it open. One important feature in these safes is that the bolting box is made of iron instead of wood, thus increasing the thickness of the safe at least one inch, and of course rendering it that much more secure.

The workmanship is of the best quality, and the safe, externally and internally, is finished off in an ornamental and handsome style. Altogether, the firm may well lay claim to an article which is fully equal to anything of the kind manufactured. They have already manufactured a large number and sold to our merchants and others from a distance. One of the safes has just been purchased for the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company and was put in place Monday afternoon. It speaks for itself, and is really one of the finest pieces of workmanship we have ever seen. The new firm is worthy of every confidence, and we are certain any merchant in need of a safe cannot do better than extending patronage to them. The works are located on Seventeenth street, where a large stock is on hand for examination.

Closing Out Sale of Fine Winter Clothing.

The season having advanced and being over stocked with goods, we now offer to the public the greatest bargains ever offered. Look at our prices:

Good Beaver Overcoats at $15, formerly sold at $30.
Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, in all colors, at $13, formerly sold at $28.
Plaid Cloth Frock and Sack Overcoats at $15, formerly sold at $30.
Melton Overcoats at $8,50, formerly sold at $15.
Kossuth Overcoats at $10, formerly sold at $20.
Cameron Overcoats at $12.
Puntzon Overcoats at $7.
Shoofaker Overcoats $6,50.
Good Suits at $10.
Fine Suits at $18.
Silk Mixed Suits at $14,50.
Dress Suits at $18.
Nobby Suits at $20.
Broadcloth Suits at $25.
Clergymen's Suits at $30.
The largest Oxford Plaids (Tobias sole agent) very cheap.
Rob Roy Plaids very stylish.
Double Breasted Sacks, all the go, cut in the latest fashion, cheap.
Boys heavy Overcoats at $4.
The best Under Shirts and Drawers at 75 cents.
The best Boston Hola Lined Paper Collars, comprising the latest styles of the day, two boxes for 25 cents.
Scarfs, Suits, in all colors, at half the usual prices.
Black Velvet Vests, Silk finish, at reduced prices.
Full line of Boys' Clothing at very low prices.
Large assortment of Gents' furnishing goods at prices that will astonish the purchasers. All the above great bargains are to be had at the old established stand of
T. TOBIAS,
No. 13 St. Clair street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oysters, &c.—Messrs. Youngson & Co., Smithfield street and Diamond alley make a speciality of the preparation of Oysters in every style, and their saloon is consequently the attraction for a host of lovers of the bivalve, who know how to appreciate a luxury in that line. In addition to others, the firm are engaged in the Confectionary trade and the sweet cakes, confections, or anything of that character may be required at the establishment. Perfect adepts in the business all they sell, is warranted to give satisfaction.

The Man Fish gives three exhibitions daily—11 o'clock, A. M., 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies as it will prevent chilblains if used in time of freezing cold weather. It is easily applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, delicately perfumed, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally. WT

The Inner Man.—Burns' restaurant, corner of Smithfield and Fourth avenue, is really one of the very best places in the city for the supply of the inner man. The proprietor, from long experience as a caterer to the public taste, is well qualified to do justice in the culinary art, which renders his establishment an attractive and healthful headquarters for a hungry man. Among the special attractions are the shell oysters, which are received daily.

The Man Fish gives three exhibitions daily—11 o'clock, A. M., 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

The St. Bridget's Fair.—The voting for the set of furniture offered at the St. Bridget's Fair will close at eight o'clock on Thanksgiving evening; sealed votes, however, will be received until ten o'clock the same evening. Voting on the gold cross and chain will close on the day evening, the 19th inst., at eight o'clock. Voting on the set of furs will close on Saturday evening, the 20th inst., at the same hour. tf

The Man Fish at Burnell's Museum to-day.

Queensware.—The finest stock of Queensward and Bristolware in the city may be examined at the warerooms of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co., proprietors, No. 363 Liberty street. There is nothing of that manufacture which cannot be procured from this establishment, and therefore are the more worthy of attention. Give the firm a call.

The Union of the two great Presbyterian bodies which was consummated last week in our city, was an important event in the religious world, but not more so to the traveller than the fact that at Liebler's great Trunk Emporium No. 104 Wood street, the finest and most substantial articles in that line can be had, at prices, which unquestionably are the cheapest of the cheap.

The Man Fish gives three exhibitions daily—11 o'clock, A. M., 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

70 Dexter Washing Machines sold in two weeks. All we ask is a trial and we are satisfied you will keep it. Only two hours to do a washing. Call and see it at No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny, or at No. 70 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
R. H. LONG, Agent.

The Man Fish at Burnell's Museum to-day.

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 1 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny [illegible] the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

Great Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes, $30,000 worth of fashionable and seasonable Boots and Shoes, at 28 Fifth avenue, W. B. Clapp & Co., sign of the world. 3

The Man Fish gives three exhibitions daily—11 o'clock, A. M., 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf.

Every Lady in our vicinity, in making her purchases of Ladies' Goods for the season, should call at Moorhead's, 81 Market street, before investing her money elsewhere.

The Man Fish at Burnell's Museum to-day.

Lace Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., in endless variety, at Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

The Man Fish gives three exhibitions daily—11 o'clock, A. M., 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

Gay, Brilliant and Fashionable—the large stock of goods at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

The Very Latest Styles of the season at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

The Man Fish at Burnell's Museum to-day.

Books and Stationery.

The well known and long established Book and Stationery Depot of Col. J. D. Egan, on Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street, continues to enjoy that liberal public patronage the Colonel so justly merits, and which it will ever enjoy so long as it is well conducted. His stock of books, both new and second hand, is one of the largest in the city, and comprises all the modern works of popular authors, including the latest approved text books for schools, library books for Sunday schools, &c. An endless variety of stationery of every description, including note and letter paper, envelopes, &c., of the latest style, is included in the stock. All the late periodicals and magazines are kept for sale.

Representative House.

The fact that the Merchant Tailoring establishment of W. Hespenheide, No. 50 Sixth street, is one of the leading houses in the city, is attested by the amount of business it does and the class of custom it enjoys. It is the emporium of fashion, and is patronized by the leading men of the city. Mr. H. presents superior advantages to his customers in the matter of selecting goods, as the extensive business he does requires him to keep constantly on hand a large stock of piece goods of the latest styles. He employs none but competent workmen, and all work is warranted to give entire satisfaction. His prices are also an inducement, being very reasonable and uniform. No. 50 Sixth street, is the great emporium of fashion.

The Reunion.

Notwithstanding the important event in ecclesiastical affairs which has just taken place in this city, by which thousands of strangers were brought among us to sojourn for a few days, we are requested to announce to the patrons of the Continental Saloon that Holtzheimer continues to serve his customers with meals at short notice, prepared in a style and manner to defy competition. The Continental is centrally located on Fifth avenue, one door west of the Postoffice, and Holtzheimer's larder, notwithstanding the heavy run upon it during the past week, is well supplied with all the market and season affords.

The Man Fish at Burnell's Museum to day.

Burnell's Museum.—Prof. Richards, the Champion Man Fish of the world, makes his first appearance at this popular place of amusement to-day.

He performs the most miraculous feats under the water, such as eating, drinking, smoking and picking up countless minute articles, which astonish, bewilder and amaze all who witness him.

The Professor enters his monster glass tank three times daily, at 11 o'clock in the morning, 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock at night.

DIED:

BLACKSTOCK—On Sabbath morning, at his residence No. 24 Arch street, Allegheny, WM. BLACKSTOCK, aged 79 years.

Funeral Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KAERCHER—On Monday afternoon, November 15th, at half past four o'clock, EMMA C., daughter of Charles F. and the late Catherine F. Kaercher.

Funeral from the residence of the family, Philadelphia, Pa., on Wednesday AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. PATTERSON. JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
Undertaking, corner of Fifth and Wood, High street, Pittsburgh. Combs of all kinds, Metallic Cases, Robes, &c. A full description of funeral furnishing goods furnished on the most reasonable terms in the city. Hearse and carriages furnished for funerals. no7:d&wtf

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND DEALERS IN CABINET FURNITURE, No. 68 FIFTH AVENUE AND CHURCH LANE, Allegheny City, where their COFFINS, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Cases, all styles of Metallic Cases, Robes and Trimmings, Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Burial Cases, Hearses and Carriages furnished at reasonable rates. A full assortment of Furniture always on hand. Orders by telegraph promptly attended to, day and night. no12

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 434 PENN STREET,
Carriages for Funerals, $2.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. ap7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

[illegible] 25x131 [illegible] only $500; $100 [illegible] 22½x84 [illegible] $1,000; $100 per year, $100 [illegible] 22½x84 [illegible] $1,000; street, [illegible] 100 [illegible] 22½x84 [illegible] $1,000; [illegible] 22½x84 [illegible] $1,000; [illegible] 22½x84 [illegible] $1,000;